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Fruit

OUTLOOK & SITUATION

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Summary

Fresh and Processed Citrus Prices Advance Sharply After Freeze

Grower and retail fruit prices will likely to advance seasonally during the first half of 1981, reflecting citrus supplies that were reduced by the Florida freeze and the seasonal decrease in apple and pear supplies.

However, average prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit declined slightly in February for the fourth consecutive month, as all orange prices were lower because a very large percentage of Florida freeze-damaged oranges were sent for processing. The February index of prices decreased 0.5 percent to 189 (1967=100) and was 6 percent below a year ago. In addition to oranges, prices eased for lemons and strawberries, more than offsetting higher prices for apples, grapefruit, and pears. First-half 1981 prices may still average slightly to moderately below a year ago.

Reduced citrus supplies resulting from the Florida freeze and continued higher marketing and processing cost will probably keep first-half 1981 retail prices for fresh and processed fruit moderately above last year. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' January 1981 Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) for fresh fruit (unadjusted) was 245.6 (1967=100), 5.1 percent over a year ago. Prices increased for all fresh fruits except apples. Retail prices of processed fruit continued to climb and the January CPI-U for processed fruit (unadjusted) increased to 129.9, 5.7 percent above a year earlier.

As of February 1, USDA forecast a citrus crop of 15 million tons, down 9 percent from the January 1 and last season. The reduced estimate was mainly because of the mid-January freeze that damaged Florida's crops. All citrus crops are expected to be smaller except lemons and limes. The orange crop was forecast at 245 million boxes, off 11 percent from the January forecast and 11 percent less than last season. Florida's orange crop is down 15 percent from the January estimate and 16 percent below last season's total. In addition, the Florida freeze caused an expected loss of 65 million gallons of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). The all-orange FCOJ yield is now forecast at 1.19 gallons per box at 43.4 brix equivalent, down from 1.37 gallons forecast in January and last season's 1.39 gallons.

Before the freeze, Florida's f.o.b. prices for early and mid-season oranges fell substantially below a year earlier. Immediately, after the freeze, Florida imposed a 10-day embargo on fresh citrus shipments from the State. After the embargo ended on January 28, prices shot up more than $2.00 a carton from before the freeze. Prices

for California and Texas fresh oranges also strengthened following the Florida freeze.

USDA forecast this season's U.S. grapefruit crop at 66.7 million boxes, down 6 percent from the January forecast and 9 percent less than last season. The smaller crop and embargo caused Florida fresh grapefruit to move into domestic channels slightly behind last season's pace. However, deliveries to processing plants increased slightly as picking of the damaged fruit accelerated. Export shipment rose substantially over last season. F.o.b. prices for Florida fresh grapefruit are generally higher than a year ago, reflecting smaller supplies and good demand. After the embargo ended, Florida grapefruit prices jumped, ranging from $0.71 to $1.43 a box more than before the freeze; prices for Texas grapefruit also shot up.

The lemon crop on February 1 was 41 percent larger than last season. Shipments of lemons through mid-February were sharply above the corresponding period a year ago, with increases for all outlets. In response to the larger crop, lemon prices averaged considerably below a year earlier.

The smaller Florida orange crop and lower juice yield will result in a smaller pack of FC0J this season. Therefore, even with larger import prospects and sharply larger carryover, the net effect of the freeze will be a moderately smaller supply of FC0J this season than last. Continuing to react to the freeze and its potential effect on orange supplies, f.o.b. prices of FCOJ rose three times to the current level of $4.45 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand) from as low as $2.70 during the short-lived January promotion. This compares with $3.55-$3.60 a year ago.

Storage stocks of fresh apples and pears at the beginning of February were well above a year ago. In response to the record crop, grower prices were moderately lower than last season. Prices will probably advance seasonally but are likely to remain lower because of larger supplies.

Increased production of most noncitrus fruit in 1980 led to a larger pack of noncitrus items. Combined with a big carryin at the beginning of the season, supplies of most processed noncitrus will probably remain large in coming months. Because of increases in processing fruit prices and processing and marketing costs, prices for most items will likely be greater than last year. Movement of processed noncitrus showed a mixed picture, with an increase in dried fruit, but a decrease in canned fruit. Because of marked increases in tart cherries, strawberries, and blackberries, stocks of frozen fruit and berries on February 1 were moderately larger than a year ago. To stimulate sales, packers offered promotional allowance to reduce list prices for several items.

Production of six major domestic tree nuts in 1980 is estimated at 613,000 tons, down 6 percent from 1979, but 35 percent above the small 1978 crop. Smaller crops of almonds, walnuts, and pecans more than offset larger production of filberts, Macadamia nuts, and pistachios. USDA tentatively estimated higher prices for all tree nuts except almonds. Consequently, the value of utilized production for six edible tree nuts, $917 million, fell only slightly from 1979.

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

Average price received by growers for fresh and processing fruit declined slightly in February for the fourth consecutive month, as all orange prices were lower because a very large percentage of Florida freeze-damaged oranges were sent to processing. The February index of price decreased 0.5 percent to 189 (1967=100) and was 6 percent below a year ago. In addition to oranges, prices eased for lemons and strawberries, more than offsetting higher prices for apples, grapefruit, and pears. Grower prices for noncitrus fruit are expected to remain lower because of larger stocks in cold storage, but those for citrus are likely to advance. Overall, grower prices will rise in the spring but may still average slightly to moderately below a year earlier.

Despite lower prices received by growers, retail prices of fresh fruit have remained above a year earlier. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) January 1981 retail price index (CPI-U) of fresh fruit was 245.6 (1967=100). After the fifth consecutive monthly decline, it was still 5.1 percent above a year ago. Higher prices were recorded for all fruits except apples. Transportation rates, a major component of fresh fruit marketing costs, continued to increase. For instance, truck rates for a tray-packed carton of apples from Yakima, Washington to New York City averaged $3.25 in January, compared with $3.04 a year ago. Despite larger supplies of processed fruit and juices, the CPI for processed fruit, although fluctuating within a narrow range, was higher than a year earlier. The index for 1980 averaged almost 7 percent higher; the January 1, 1981 index was 5.7 percent higher. The Florida freeze and increasing marketing costs, particularly energy, are expected to keep first half 1981 retail prices moderately higher than a year ago.

Wholesale prices for most processed noncitrus fruit also climbed higher than a year earlier, reflecting increases in contract prices for fruit and processing costs. Because of slow movement resulting from higher prices, stocks of most canned fruit remained above last year. To stimulate movement, packers have offered promotional allowances for several canned fruits. However, the BLS January wholesale price index of canned fruit at 239.5 (1967=100) was still 5.6 percent above a year earlier. If movement remains slack, canned fruit prices may weaken more. Wholesale prices for frozen strawberries since last fall were relatively stable—only slightly above a year ago. The January 1981 wholesale price index remained at the December level of 223.8 (1967=100), up 2 percent from a year earlier. With larger supplies, prices of frozen strawberries are likely to remain relatively stable. On the other hand, larger supplies forced wholesale prices for frozen concentrated orange juice substantially lower since last spring as compared with a year earlier. However, since the Florida freeze in mid-January, citrus packers raised f.o.b. prices of frozen concentrated orange juice three times to the current level of $4.45 a dozen 6-ounce cans from as low as $2.70 during the January promotion. This compares with $3.55-$3.60 a year ago. Despite higher prices, movements remained relatively good. If good movement continues, prices are

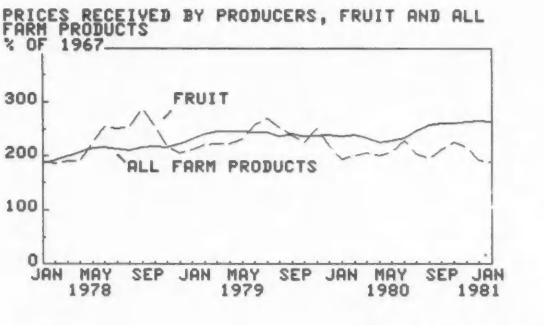


Table 1—Index of quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1977	143	151	159	200
1978	189	220	260	225
1979	219	237	254	232
1980	201	213	204	212
1981	[1]190			

[1]Two month average.
Source: Agricultural Prices, CRB, ESS.

Table 2—Quarterly consumer price indexes for fresh fruit

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1977	172	190	193	185
1978[1]	196	223		
1978[2]	194	222	247	221
1979	218	251	279	246
1980	238	265	290	261
1981	[3]246			

[1]/From 1977-June 1978, these indexes were entitled Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers. BLS discontinued these indexes as of June 1978. [2]Starting with Jan. 1978 new index entitled All Urban Consumers, replaces previous index. [3]One month figure.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

expected to remain firm. Higher prices have reflected at supermarkets. Wholesale prices of dried fruit strengthened to levels moderately above a year ago. The BLS January 1981 wholesale price index for raisins stood at 477.9 (1967=100), up 7.4 percent from last year.

CITRUS

As of February 1, prospects pointed to a citrus crop of 14.7 million tons (13.6 million metric tons), down 9 percent from the January 1 and 9 percent less than last season. The reduced estimate was mainly because of the mid-January freeze that damaged Florida's crops.

The cold wave on January 13 and 14, and to a lesser extent on January 18 and 19, brought severe subfreezing temperatures to all Florida citrus producing districts. A special cutting survey conducted January 27-29 showed that 90 percent of the early and mid-season oranges and 53 percent of the Valencias were damaged. The same damage survey showed that about 31 percent of the grapefruit and 73 percent of the temples had apparent damage. However, continued cool weather since the freeze period has slowed fruit deterioration. Long term effects to citrus trees cannot yet be fully evaluated.

Because of the freeze damage, prices for both fresh and processed citrus rose moderately to sharply above a year ago. Prices are expected to remain high during the rest of the season.

Oranges

Substantially Smaller Crop

The U.S. orange crop was forecast at 245 million boxes (9.53 million metric tons) on February 1, off 11 percent from the January forecast and 11 percent less than last season. Florida's freeze-damaged crop is now estimated at 173 million boxes, a 15 percent reduction from the January estimate and 16 percent below last season. Production prospects for early and mid-season oranges in Florida, estimated at 107 million boxes, are off 7 percent from last month and are 9 percent less than last season. In addition, the all-Florida-orange indicated FCOJ yield has been reduced to 1.19 gallons per box at 43.4 degree brix equivalent. This compares with the January forecast of 1.37 gallons and last season's 1.39 gallons.

Harvest of all U.S. oranges as of February 1 was about 34 percent complete compared with 30 percent on the same date a year earlier. Harvest of Florida early and mid-season varieties was 67 percent complete. The weekly harvest for processing is running at about 11 million boxes after the freeze. The cool weather that followed the freeze benefited fruit use. The Valencia crop in Florida was forecast at 66 million boxes, down 25 percent from a month ago and 26 percent less than the 1979/80 season. At the time of the freeze, the Valencia crop must attain further fruit size and maturity before much of it become usable, with earliest harvest normally scheduled for March.

California production, estimated at 64 million boxes, is unchanged from last month and is 7 percent above last season. Navel orange production is placed at 37 million boxes, 13 percent above last season's record crop. As of February 1, 27 percent of California's navel crop that was expected to be used had been harvested. California's Valencia orange crop forecast, at 27 million boxes, is the same as last season.

Texas orange production is now forecast at 4.8 million boxes, off 4 percent from last month but 19 percent above last season's small crop. The Arizona crop will likely total 3.1 million boxes, up 2 percent from last month's forecast but 13 percent below last season. The Texas harvest on February 1 was 53 percent complete; Arizona was 30 percent complete.

Market Prospects and Prices

Because ot the late season and the smaller crop, use of Florida oranges for fresh market through mid-February was moderately below a year earlier. Domestic shipments were lagging, while export shipments were ahead of last season. Before the freeze, Florida's f.o.b. prices for early and mid-season oranges fell substantially below last year. Immediately after the freeze, Florida imposed a 10-day embargo on fresh citrus shipments from the State, and after the embargo ended on January 28, f.o.b. prices jumped to $5.87 a carton, up $2.19 from the before the freeze. Prices continued to rise and by mid-February averaged at $6.50 a carton, compared with $4.15 a year earlier. With reduced available orange supplies for fresh markets, f.o.b. prices are expected to average higher during the remainder of this season than last season.

Florida's delivery-in prices for early and mid-season oranges for processing before the freeze were averaging considerably below a year earlier because of slackening processor demand. After the freeze, prices declined further to an average of $3.78 a box, down from $5.13 and well below the average price of $4.82 a year ago. The lower prices could be attributed to a substantially larger quantity of freeze-damaged oranges salvaged for processing.

Because of a very large quantity of small sized California-Arizona navel oranges that do not meet marketing standards have slowed down domestic shipments for fresh use. This is attributed to the heavy set on the trees. However, export shipments have been strong, almost 10 percent higher through February 8 than last

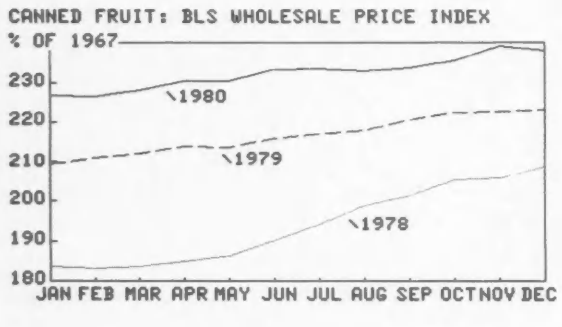


Table 3—Citrus fruit: Production, 1978/79, 1979/80, and indicated 1980/81[1]

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Utilized		1980/81	Utilized		1980/81
	1978/79	1979/80		1978/79	1979/80	
	1,000 boxes[2]			*1,000 short tons*		
Oranges:						
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties[3]:						
California	20,800	32,600	37,000	780	1,223	1,388
Florida	91,000	117,900	107,000	4,095	5,306	4,815
Texas	4,300	2,300	2,800	183	98	119
Arizona	700	850	900	26	32	33
Total	116,800	153,650	147,700	5,084	6,659	6,355
Valencias:						
California	16,500	27,000	27,000	619	1,012	1,012
Florida	73,000	88,800	66,000	3,285	3,996	2,970
Texas	2,100	1,730	2,000	89	73	85
Arizona	2,200	2,650	2,150	83	99	81
Total	93,800	120,180	97,150	4,076	5,180	4,148
All Oranges:						
California	37,300	59,600	64,000	1,399	2,235	2,400
Florida	164,000	206,700	173,000	7,380	9,302	7,785
Texas	6,400	4,030	4,800	272	171	204
Arizona	2,900	3,500	3,050	109	131	114
Total oranges	210,600	273,830	244,850	9,160	11,839	10,503
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	50,000	54,800	48,500	2,125	2,329	2,061
Seedless	42,700	46,900	40,500	1,815	1,993	1,721
Pink	13,300	15,800	13,500	565	671	574
White	29,400	31,100	27,000	1,250	1,322	1,147
Other	7,300	7,900	8,000	310	336	340
Texas	9,000	7,900	7,800	360	316	312
Arizona	2,250	3,000	3,100	72	96	99
California	6,130	7,500	7,300	200	245	239
Desert Valleys	3,260	4,200	3,800	104	134	122
Other areas	2,870	3,300	3,500	96	111	117
Total grapefruit	67,380	73,200	66,700	2,757	2,986	2,711
Lemons:						
California	14,100	17,700	23,000	536	673	874
Arizona	5,500	3,050	6,300	209	116	239
Total lemons	19,600	20,750	29,300	745	789	1,113
Limes:						
Florida	720	1,100	1,200	29	44	48
Tangelos:						
Florida	4,200	6,400	5,000	189	288	225
Tangerines:						
Florida	3,500	3,900	3,100	166	185	147
Arizona	450	750	700	17	28	26
California	1,450	1,650	1,700	54	62	64
Total tangerines	5,400	6,300	5,500	237	275	237
Temples:						
Florida	4,700	6,000	3,500	212	270	158
Total	312,600	387,580	356,050	13,329	16,491	14,995

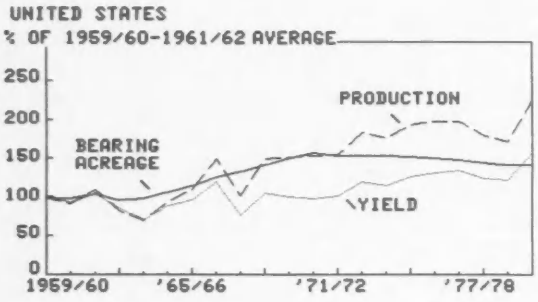
[1] The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. [2] Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas 85 lbs., Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67, lbs.; Florida, 85, lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes 80 lbs.; Tanglos, 90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs; and Temples 90 lbs. [3] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Misdeason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of Tangerines in Texas.

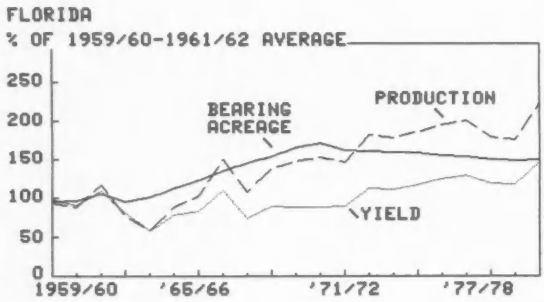
Sources: Crop Production, CRB, ESS, and Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

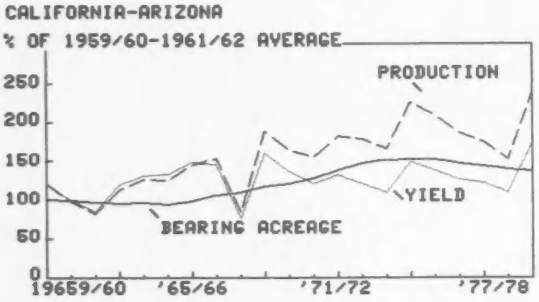
season. Most of these small sized oranges are being salvaged for processing use and consequently, total quantity of navel oranges processed was sharply above last year. As a result of smaller available supplies, f.o.b. prices for fresh California-Arizona navel oranges have averaged well above a year ago. Following the Florida freeze, prices have further strengthened. In mid-February, the f.o.b. price was quoted at $5.43 per carton, compared with $4.66 last year. Because less Florida oranges are available for fresh markets, f.o.b. prices for California-Arizona fresh navel oranges for the remainder of the season will continue above last year's level.

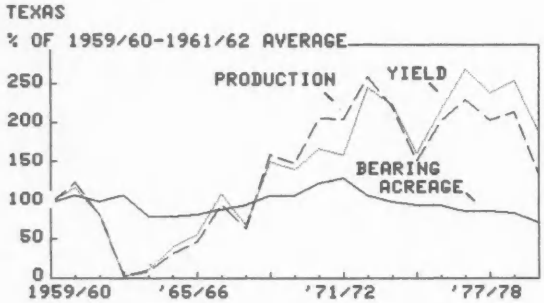
So far this season, f.o.b. prices for Texas early and mid-season oranges for fresh use have averaged slightly below last year, while Valencias prices averaged moderately higher. The Florida freeze has also

ORANGES: ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION









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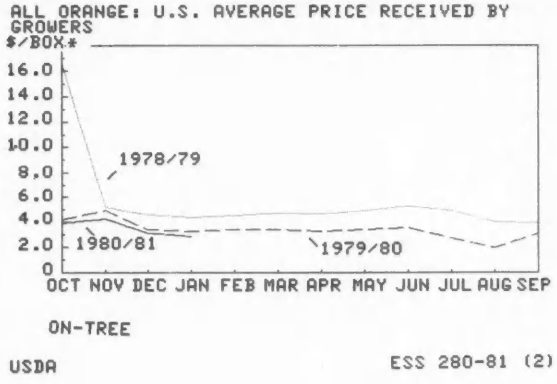
strengthened prices for Texas oranges. This season's prices will probably average above last year's season-average price of $5.15 per carton.

With the seasonal increase in supplies, retail prices of fresh oranges reversed a 3-month increase and declined to 272.9 (1967=100), in January 1981 down from 316.6 in December. Nevertheless, prices were still 15.5 percent above a year ago. The January price probably did not fully reflect orange damage resulting from the mid-January freeze in Florida. Prices are likely to remain higher through the spring.

Smaller Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice Pack Expected

The smaller Florida orange crop and lower juice yield estimates will result in smaller pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) this season than last. The freeze caused an expected loss of 65 million gallons of FCOJ. Thus, even with prospects for larger imports and a sharply larger carryover, the net effect of the freeze will be a moderately smaller supply of FCOJ in this season than last.

The pack of FCOJ got off to a slow start this season. This season was late and packers were faced with a burdensome carryover. Total pack of FCOJ before the freeze was substantially smaller than the corresponding period a year ago. In order to salvage the freeze-damaged fruit, Florida packers processed juice around the clock immediately following the freeze. As of February 14, almost 91 million gallons of FCOJ had been packed, up from 90 million gallons reported during the same period last year.



Total product movement was brisk in response to low prices and promotional programs early in the season. After the freeze, movement continued strong as the market anticipated smaller supplies and higher prices.

Before the mid-January freeze, canners' list prices for unadvertised brands of FCOJ were as low as $2.70 per dozen 6-ounce cans during the January promotion. Immediately after the freeze, most major canners withdrew from the market. Packers reentered the market with a price hike to $3.55 per dozen 6-ounce cans. Continuing to react to the freeze and its potential effect on orange supplies, f.o.b. prices rose two more times to the current levels of $4.45 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brands). This compares with $3.55-$3.60 a year ago.

Good Movement of Chilled Orange Juice

Because of continued good demand, Florida's net pack of chilled orange juice at 104 million gallons (excluding single-strength reprocessed) through February 14 was 15 percent larger than a year earlier. Even with the freeze, it is anticipated that this outlet will receive its fair share of the orange crop this season. Consequently, the total supply is still expected to be ample. Despite higher prices, total product movement continues strong, up almost 96 million gallons or 14 percent more through February 14 than a year ago. However, larger carryin and pack more than offset larger movement, leaving the stocks-on-hand as of February 14 sharply above last season.

Canned Orange Juice Pack Down

Through mid-February, Florida packers had processed 8 million cases (24/2's) of canned orange juice, off 4 percent from the same period a year earlier. Because of lower prices early in the season, movement has been relatively good. However, immediately after the freeze, packers raised f.o.b. prices from $7.25-$7.35 to $8.25 per case (12/46 ounces). This compares with $8.00 a year ago. Because of smaller carryover stocks at the beginning of the season and smaller pack, the stocks-on-hand as of February 14 were 10 percent below a year earlier.

Grapefruit

Smaller Crop

The 1980/81 U.S. grapefruit crop as of February 1 was forecast at 66.7 million boxes (2.46 million metric tons),

Table 4—Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate

Crop year	Florida orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrates		Yield per box
	Million boxes	*Million boxes*[1]	*Percent*	*Gallons*
1976/77	190.6	148.7	78.0	1.07
1977/78	172.7	132.2	76.5	1.23
1978/79	168.7	130.2	77.2	1.34
1979/80	212.7	174.9	82.2	[2]1.33
1980/81	176.5	n.a.	n.a.	[2]1.19

[1]Includes tangelos, Temple, tangerines, and K-early citrus. [2]The reported 43.4 degree level will become effective at the start of the new marketing season on December 1, 1980 for all Florida FCOJ sold in the U.S. in retail and institutional size containers. The yield level previously reported has been for 45.0 degree brix equivalent. The conversion ratio for 45.0 degrees to 43.4 degrees is 1.0442029.

Source: Crop Production, CRB, ESS.

down 6 percent from the January forecast and 9 percent less than last season. The reduction resulted from freeze damage to Florida's crop and reduced prospects in Texas. Florida's growers now expect to harvest 48.5 million boxes, down 7 percent from last month and 11 percent below last season. The loss of grapefruit will result from higher droppage caused by freezing weather and, to a lesser extent, from weight loss for the processed portion of the crop. Internal damage was not as severe in grapefruit as in other fruit, but stem adherence was weakened.

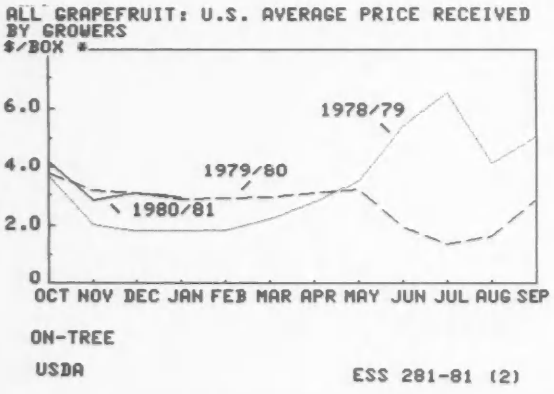
USDA forecast the Texas crop at 7.8 million boxes, 5 percent less than the January forecast and 1 percent below last season. California's crop was forecast down 3 percent from last season's harvest to 7.3 million boxes. In contrast, Arizona's crop, forecast at 3.1 million boxes, was 3 percent above last season.

Grapefruit harvest was 40 percent complete on February 1 compared with 38 percent on the same date last year. Picking in Florida was 43 percent complete, up from 40 percent complete on February 1 last season. The harvest was also ahead of last season in Arizona and California, but lagged in Texas.

Market Outlook

The smaller crop and the 10-day embargo on fresh citrus shipments have caused the movement of fresh Florida grapefruit into domestic marketing channels through mid-February to lag slightly behind last season. However, deliveries to processing plants increased slightly as picking of the damaged fruit accelerated. Export shipments through mid-February have shown a moderate increase over last season.

F.o.b. prices for Florida fresh grapefruit have been generally higher than a year ago reflecting smaller supplies and good demand. After the embargo was lifted, Florida grapefruit prices jumped, ranging from $0.71 to $1.43 a box more than before the freeze; prices for Texas grapefruit also shot up. However, the delivered-in prices for processing uses so far have averaged below last year. F.o.b. prices for grapefruit for frozen concentrated juice has averaged $3.75 a box, compared with $3.99 a year ago. With smaller remaining supplies and good export demand in prospect, fresh grapefruit prices are expected to remain high.



Larger Frozen Concentrated Grapefruit Juice Pack

The Florida citrus packers processed almost 7.4 million gallons of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ) through mid-February, an increase of 22 percent from a year ago. Thus, the larger pack plus the sharply larger carryover stocks at the beginning of the season resulted in sharply larger stocks-on-hand on February 14. Because of higher prices, the movement of FCGJ is running moderately behind last season. Immediately following the Florida mid-January freeze, the Florida packers have raised f.o.b. prices from $3.33 to $3.78 a dozen 6-ounce cans. This compares with $3.35 a year ago. Because of sharply larger stocks, prices may stabilize at the current levels.

In contrast, the total pack of Florida chilled grapefruit juice (excluding single-strength reprocessed) through February 14 was well below last season. Movement so far has been relatively good in spite of higher prices. Consequently, sharply smaller pack has caused the stocks-on-hand as of February 14 to be considerably smaller than a year earlier. Prices are expected to remain firm.

The Florida citrus packers have processed 80 million cases (24/2's) of canned grapefruit juice through mid-February, 10 percent more than a year ago. Because of higher prices, movement has been lagging from last season. Immediately after the freeze, the Florida canners raised f.o.b. prices from $7.50-$7.55 to $8.50 per dozen 46-ounce cans. This compares with $6.75 a year earlier. If the movement remains at the current pace, prices may stabilize at this level.

Lemons

The February 1 forecast for production of lemons in Arizona and California was 29.3 million boxes (1.01 million metric tons), 41 percent more than last season. The California crop alone was forecast at 23 million boxes, 30 percent above last season. The forecast for Arizona was 6.3 million boxes, more than double the small crop harvested last season.

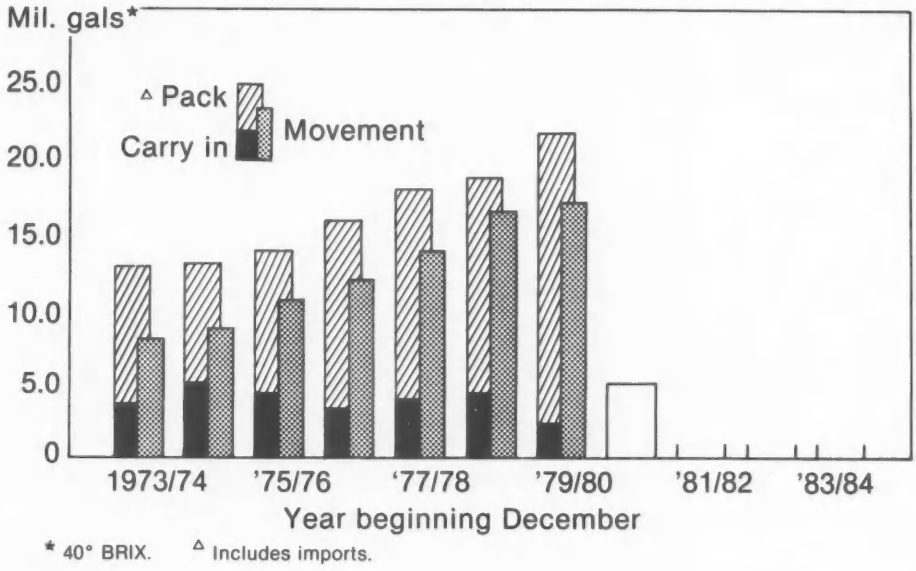
Because of the larger crop, total movements of fresh lemons through mid-February rose sharply above the corresponding period last year; all outlets showed

Table 5—Florida grapefruit used for frozen concentrate

Crop year	Florida grapefruit	Used for frozen concentrate		Yield per box
	Million boxes	Million boxes	Percent	Gallons[1]
1976/77	51.5	13.0	25.2	.87
1977/78	51.4	14.0	27.2	.98
1978/79	50.0	13.3	26.6	1.07
1979/80	54.8	18.5	33.8	1.05
1980/81[2]	48.5	n.a.	n.a.	1.08

[1]40-degree brix. [2]Preliminary

Florida Supply and Movement of Frozen Concentrate Grapefruit



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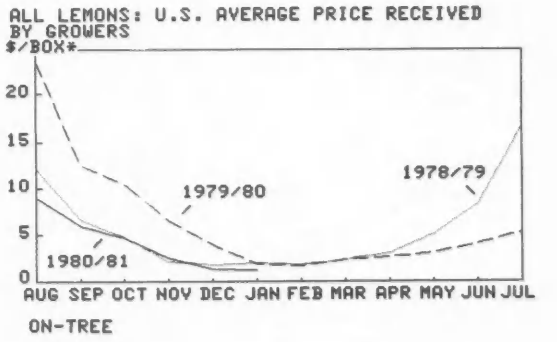
increases. Processing also drastically increased. Consequently, season on-tree returns to growers for processing lemons have so far averaged sharply below a year earlier.

Domestic shipments were also up considerably; exports were up moderately. With the seasonal increase in supplies, f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have declined and by mid-February were at $5.72 per carton, 8 percent below a year earlier. The average price so far is $8.33 per carton, nearly 25 percent lower than a year ago. In view of substantially larger remaining supplies, lemon prices are expected to stay lower.

Other Citrus

On February 1, the Florida tangelo crop forecast continues at last month's 5 million boxes (204 thousand metric tons), 22 percent below the 1979/80 season. Harvest, which was well on the way to completion at the time of freeze, was an estimated 92 percent utilized on February 1. Considerable icing was evident in most of the remaining fruit, and those few undamaged groves will be rapidly harvested for the fresh trade. After the embargo was lifted, f.o.b. prices shot up sharply. Consequently, f.o.b. prices for tangelos averaged $5.24, 14 percent above a year earlier.

The U.S. production of tangerines is forecast at 5.5 million boxes (215 thousand metric tons). This is 12 percent less than last month's estimate and 13 percent below last season. In Florida, the crop intended for use was estimated at 3.1 million boxes, because freeze damage virtually ended further harvest. F.o.b. season average prices for Florida tangerines, at $6.85 per 4/5 bushel carton, was 14 percent above a year ago. The California crop was forecast at 1.7 million boxes, slightly larger than last season. Arizona's production estimate remained at



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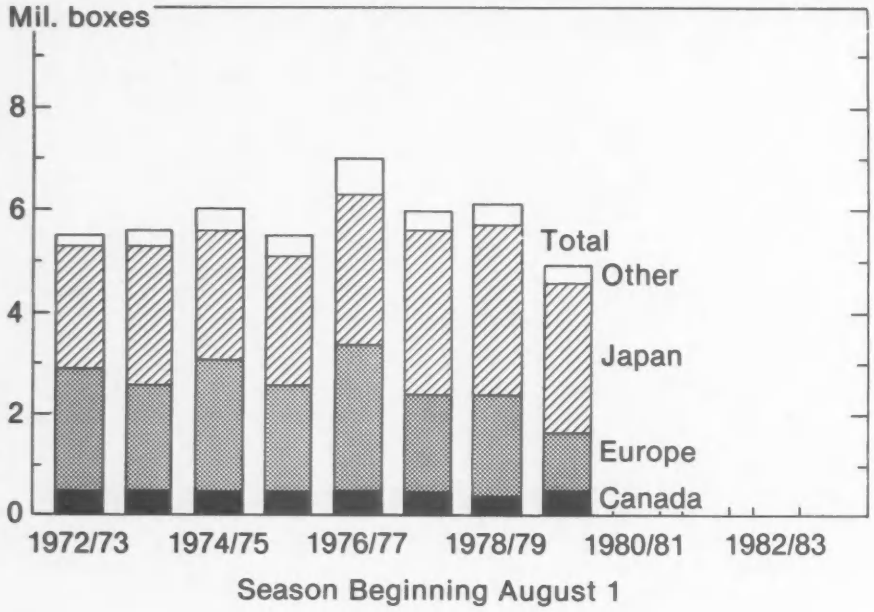
U.S. Exports of Fresh Lemons



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last month's 700 thousand boxes, 7 percent smaller than last season.

The production of Temples in Florida is now estimated at 3.5 million boxes (143 thousand metric tons), compared with 5.7 million boxes (233 thousand metric tons) estimated in January and 6 million boxes harvested last season. Most of the State's unpicked Temples were seriously damaged by the mid-January freeze. Because of the fruit's characteristic thin skin, the balance of the crop will be picked and processed quickly to avoid large losses from drying. So far this season, f.o.b. prices for Temples have averaged sharply above a year earlier.

FRESH NONCITRUS

U.S. fruit growers harvested an estimated 14.4 million tons of deciduous fruit and berries during 1980, up 3 percent from the previous year. Record crops of apples, grapes, and pears mostly contributed to the increase. Nevertheless, bearing acreage of deciduous fruits continued the downward trend, decreasing 4 percent from 1979.

With 1980 utilized production of noncitrus fruit slightly larger than the previous year, most grower prices averaged lower. Consequently, the total value of 1980 production for noncitrus fruit and berries dropped slightly to $3.6 billion. Apples, cherries, and bushberries led the decline.

Apples

Record Crop

The 1980 commercial apple crop increased for the fifth year in a row to a new record 8.7 billion pounds (3.95 million metric tons), 7 percent above last year. This upward trend could go on for several more years if weather is favorable. Of the total production, 8.7 billion pounds were utilized, 7 percent more than last season. Utilized production rose 22 percent in the Central States to 1.4 billion pounds, reflecting primarily a sharply larger crop in Michigan. In the West, 4 billion pounds were utilized, 8 percent above 1979, while use in the Eastern States totaled 3.3 billion pounds, virtually unchanged from last year's crop. Washington, the leading State, produced a record crop of 3 billion pounds, 15 percent above last year's record. Production in New York, the second ranking State, totaled 1.1 billion pounds, up 3 percent from 1979. However, most of the gains in the East were offset by a sharp decrease in Virginia apple production, the sixth ranking State.

By variety, the largest percentage increase from 1979 was for McIntosh, up 16 percent, primarily because of

larger crops from Michigan and New York. Red Delicious followed with a 14-percent increase and also strengthened its domination over other varieties by achieving 39 percent of the apple crop, up from 36 percent last year. 0ther leading varieties, listed as a percent of the 198O crop, were Golden Delicious, 17 percent; McIntosh, 9 percent; Rome Beauty, 7 percent; Jonathan, 5 percent; and York Imperial, 4 percent.

Remaining Stocks Considerably Larger

Reflecting the record crop, supplies of apples in cold storage at the beginning of February totaled 2.6 billion pounds, 19 percent more than a year ago. Larger stocks were reported for most areas, but stocks in the Northwest contributed the most to the increase because of the sharply larger Washington crop. About 72 percent

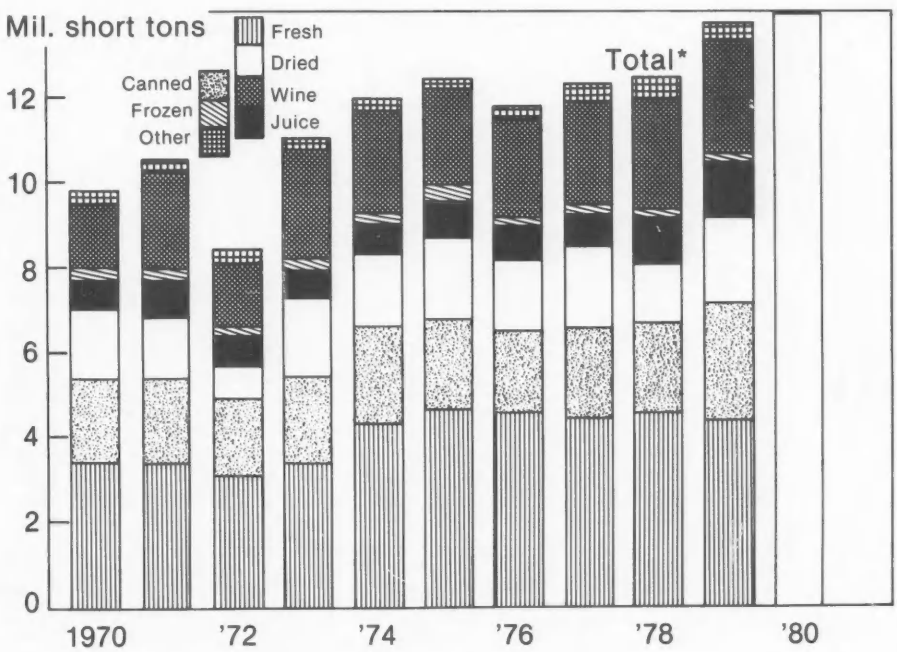
Table 6—Fruits and planted nuts bearing acreage, United States

Year	Citrus fruit[1]	Major deciduous fruits[2]	Minor fruits[3]	Tree nuts[4]	Total fruits and tree nuts
			1,000 acres		
1970	1,122.4	1,576.5	81.4	340.8	3,121.1
1971	1,185.7	1,543.0	82.8	363.0	3,174.5
1972	1,157.8	1,531.7	84.7	381.4	3,155.6
1973	1,180.6	1,535.3	88.1	396.7	3,200.7
1974	1,188.8	1,560.4	90.1	417.8	3,257.1
1975	1,181.3	1,700.5	94.8	435.8	3,412.4
1976	1,178.6	1,645.5	100.7	448.8	3,373.6
1977	1,159.3	1,668.4	109.0	476.6	3,433.3
1978	1,104.6	1,661.3	210.7	519.4	3,532.0
1979	1,136.1	1,648.5	218.3	538.5	3,541.4
1980[5]	1,132.4	1,662.0	125.9	549.3	3,469.6

[1]Grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines and Temples. Acreage is for the year of harvest. [2]Commercial apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, peaches, pears, plums and prunes. [3]Avocados, bananas, berries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons and pomegranates. Pineapples beginning 1978. [4]Almonds, fiberts, Macadamia nuts and walnuts. Pistachios beginning 1977. [5]Preliminary.

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, CRB, ESS.

Noncitrus Fruits: Production and Utilization*



*Includes culls and cannery divisions for Calif. Clingstone peaches.

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Table 7—Apple production by leading varieties and State, 1979 and 1980.

Leading varieties	U.S. production		Percentage of U.S. total apple production		Leading producing States	State production as Percentage of U.S. production by variety	
	1979	1980	1979	1980		1979	1980
	Million pounds		*Percent*			*Percent*	
Delicious	2,990.0	3,397.0	37	39	Washington	56	59
Golden Delicious	1,456.7	1,464.6	18	17	Washington	53	54
McIntosh	683.7	790.6	8	9	New York	45	45
Rome Beauty	593.4	612.2	7	7	New York	20	18
Jonathan	426.5	446.1	5	5	Michigan	41	47
York Imperial	354.2	347.3	4	4	Pennsylvania	37	45
Other varieties	1,638.6	1,648.7	21	19			
U.S. total	8,143.1	8,706.5	100	100			

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, CRB, ESS.

Table 8—Apple cold storage holdings at end of month

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Million pounds											
1978												
Regular	458	219	96	49	12	4	2	11	938	1,891	1,610	1,048
C.A.	1,200	953	656	382	174	69	13	(1)	508	1,554	1,610	1,576
Total	1,658	1,172	752	431	186	73	15	11	1,446	3,445	3,220	2,624
1979												
Regular	585	312	165	76	24	11	4	8	1,266	2,233	1,701	1,167
C.A.	1,477	1,223	884	601	327	157	35	4	569	1,626	1,675	1,623
Total	2,062	1,535	1,049	677	351	168	39	12	1,835	3,859	3,376	2,790
1980												
Regular	696	358	178	86	51	17	4	2	953	2,443	2,006	1,245
C.A.	1,512	1,229	866	565	271	123	16	1	597	1,901	1,974	1,978
Total	2,208	1,587	1,044	651	322	140	20	3	1,550	4,344	3,980	3,223
1981												
Regular	732											
C.A.	1,888											
Total	2,620											

[1] Less than 1 million lb.

C.A.—Controlled atmosphere.

Source: Cold Storage, CRB, (ESS).

of these stocks were in controlled atmosphere (CA) storage, 25 percent more than a year earlier. Supplies in regular storage were 5 percent larger.

Market Outlook

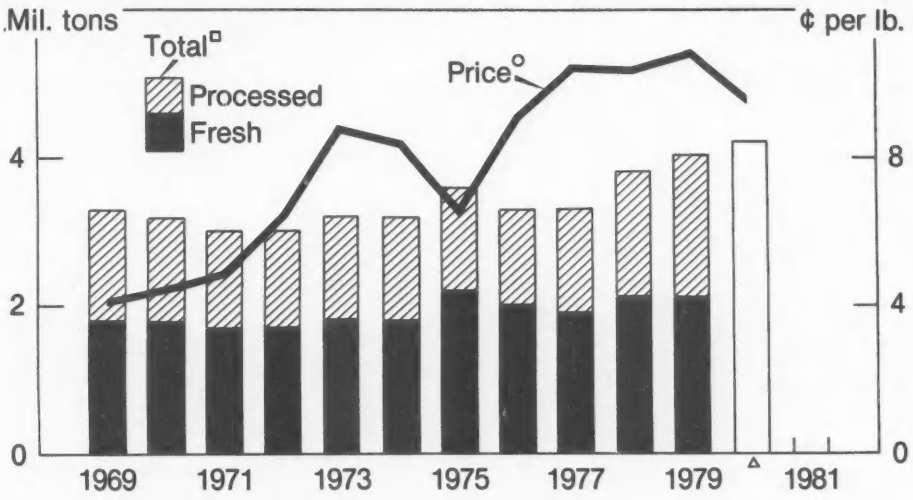
Through mid-February, fresh apple shipments were running about 9 percent ahead of last year. Even though demand for fresh market has been good, f.o.b. prices for fresh apples have been moderately to substantially lower than a year ago. In mid-February, f.o.b. prices for Red Delicious apples, size 88-113 at Yakima Valley, Washington, were quoted at $9.60 a tray, compared with $11.45 a year ago. In February, the average price received by growers for all apples for fresh use were 12.8 cents per pound, compared with 14.9 cents a year earlier.

With remaining supplies of fresh apples considerably larger this season, grower prices are expected to remain lower than a year ago. However, the substantially reduced supplies of fresh citrus resulting from the Florida freeze could strengthen the market for fresh apples. In addition, continued good export demand could also hold apple prices. The U.S. season average price to growers for the 1980 apple crop for all uses has been estimated at 9.5 cents per pound, about 13 percent below 1979. Consequently, total value of the U.S. commercial apple crop is estimated at $822 million, compared with $883 million in 1979.

Continued Good Exports

U.S. exports of fresh apples during the second six months of 1980 totaled 164,239 metric tons, 10 percent above last year's high levels. Europe, Latin America, and Hong Kong accounted for most of the increases. Smaller apple crops in Europe have caused the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Finland, and Sweden to purchase more U.S. apples. Overall, shipments to European markets

U.S. Apple Production Utilitization and Prices



□Utilized production. ○Growers season average price. △Indicated total production.

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were up 61 percent from last year. Exports to Hong Kong and Latin America continued to show strength. However, exports to the Far East and Mideast weakened somewhat from last year's strong shipments. In addition, shipments to Canada were also down sharply because of the larger apple crop in that country.

During 1980, U.S. imports of fresh apples totaled 71,154 metric tons, 16 percent less than last year. A sharp decrease in imports from New Zealand was chiefly responsible. Imports from Chile were 15 percent below a year earlier. However, South African imports, at 8,320 metric tons, were up 178 percent from last year.

Avocados

Sharply Smaller Crop

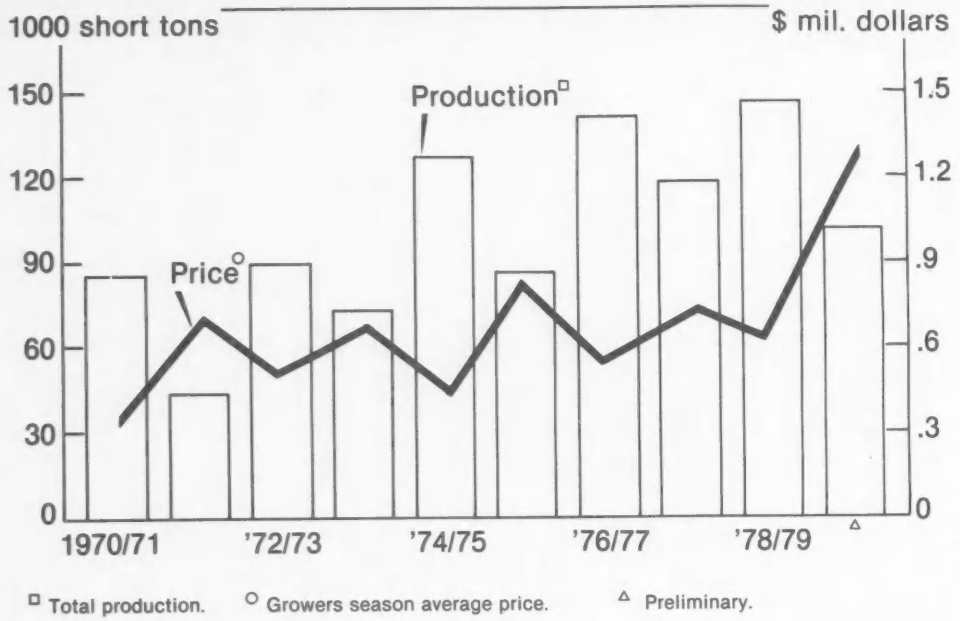
U.S. production of avocados during the 1979/80 marketing year totaled 102 thousand tons (93.0 thousand metric tons), 30 percent less than the 1978/79 crop; a sharply smaller crop in California more than offset a substantially larger crop in Florida. The California crop, at 75,000 tons, was down almost 40 percent and accounted for 73 percent of the U.S. production. Cold weather and high winds during the winter and spring of the season were responsible for the decline. However, the California avocado bearing acreage continued to increase, reaching a record 46,650 acres in 1979/80. Florida's production of 27,300 tons was up 18 percent from a season earlier. The steady increase in bearing acreage will continue to contribute to larger production.

As a result of sharply smaller production, the U.S. average avocado price received by growers increased from $645 per ton in 1978/79 to $1,256 in 1979/80. The smaller California crop also strengthened prices of Florida avocados from $400 per ton in 1978/79 to $597 in 1979/80. With a price more than double, the value of California avocado crop amounted to $112.2 million and accounted for 87 percent of the value of the U.S. production.

Base on the trade forecast, California avocados for shipments for the 1980/81 season is a record 194,000 tons, up 166 percent from 1979/80. Shipments are currently running well ahead last season. However, the shipping season probably will last longer than last season.

Base on the trade forecast, Florida avocados for certified shipments for this season was to be 30 thousand tons. This will be the largest crop ever harvested in Florida. With the current acreage and favorable weather, the Florida avocado crop can be expected to remain in an upward trend. Cold temperatures on January 13 and 19 caused very little wood or foliage damage. Shipments are running at record pace. However, as late season varieties are being harvested, shipments are declining. The record crop has resulted in f.o.b. prices sharply below last year. In mid-February, shipping point prices for Florida avoca-

U.S. Avocados



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dos, Greenskin varieties, size 8-16, were quoted at $4.50 a flat, compared with $7.13 a year ago. The season-average price is expected to be well below last season's high level.

During the 1979/80 season (November-October), U.S. exports of avocados amounted to 8,155 metric tons, an increase of 4 percent over the preceding season. Shipments to Canada, our largest customer, were up 30 percent and accounted for 53 percent of the total export. In contrast, exports to Latin America showed a large decline. Purchases from Japan were also down moderately, while shipments to Europe jumped 143 percent. With larger supplies and lower prices, exports took off at a fast pace this season—285 percent larger during October 1980 through January 1981 than during the same period last season.

Bananas

U.S. imports of bananas continued to rise with a total of 2.4 million metric tons in 1980, up 0.6 percent from 1979. But it was the smallest increase in the last few years. Honduras continues to be our leading supplier, shipping 7.4 percent more bananas to the U.S. than 1979 and accounting for 28 percent of total imports. Ecuador was second, retaining its share of 22 percent total imports; nevertheless, it did increase its shipment by almost 3 percent from 1979. Costa Rica supplied 20 percent of total imports, up 5 percent from a year earlier.

The BLS retail price indexes of bananas during 1980 fluctuated from a low of 221.9 in January (1967=100) to a high of 249.7 in May during 1980. Prices were higher for every month in 1980 than every month in 1979. The U.S. retail price indexes averaged 238.1 in 1980, compared with 207.7 in 1979. The January 1981 retail price index stood at 237.8, the highest January on record. If the usual seasonal pattern prevails, consumers can look for higher banana prices in supermarkets this spring. However, larger available supplies of apples and pears may moderate banana prices somewhat.

Table 9—U.S. fresh banana imports by country of origin, calendar years, 1977-80

Country	1977	1978	1979	1980
		1,000 metric tons		
Colombia	105.5	174.7	199.9	210.8
Costa Rica	556.0	485.1	452.3	476.1
Ecuador	441.3	516.6	506.1	523.5
Guatemala	214.7	169.8	160.2	221.7
Honduras	512.1	540.6	621.6	667.8
Nicaraqua	104.1	126.8	108.3	105.8
Panama	142.7	188.4	261.3	116.8
Other	40.4	35.6	28.1	30.2
Total	2,116.8	2,237.6	2,337.8	2,352.4

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Grapes

Record Crop

U.S. grape production continued an upward trend, reaching another record at 5.6 million tons (5.06 million metric tons) in 1980, up 12 percent from a year ago. Most principal producing States registered increases.

California's output of 5.1 million tons was up 12 percent from last year's record crop and comprised almost 92 percent of the U.S. total. Production of both wine and raisin varieties continued to increase, up 10 and 16 percent respectively, but table varieties declined slightly.

Grape production in other States rebounded to 471 thousand tons after small 1979 crops in nearly all major grape-producing States. Nevertheless, production is still 14 percent smaller than 1978. Larger crops were recorded for both New York and Washington, the leading grape-producing States outside of California. Most grapes from these States are Concord grapes which are used mainly for juices, jams, jellies, and wines.

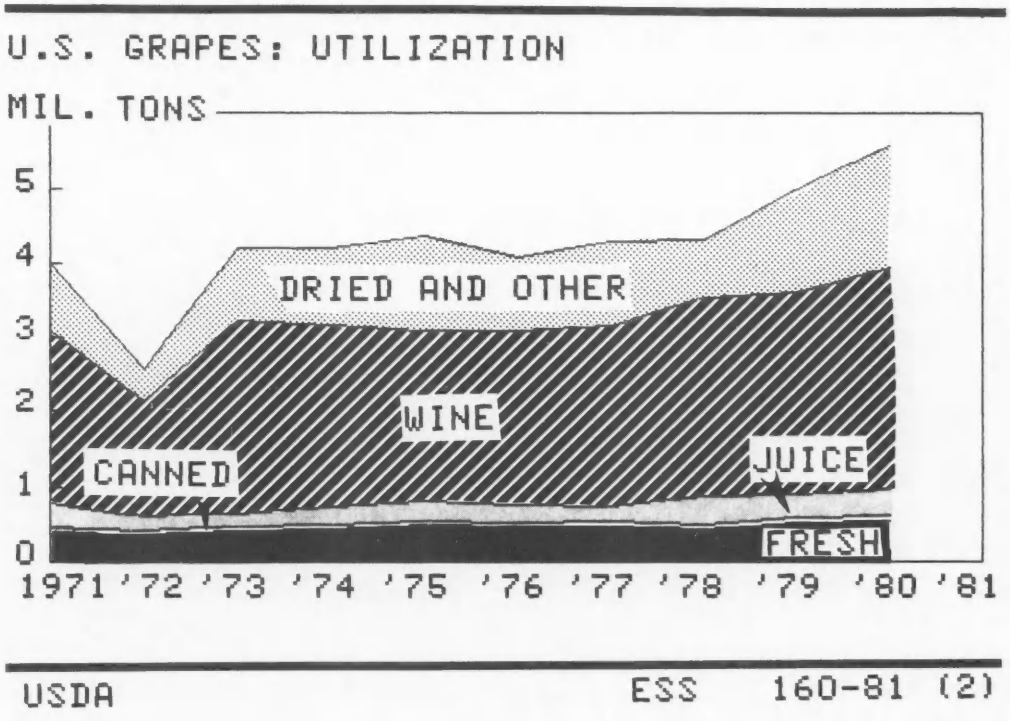
Use of the 1980 Crop

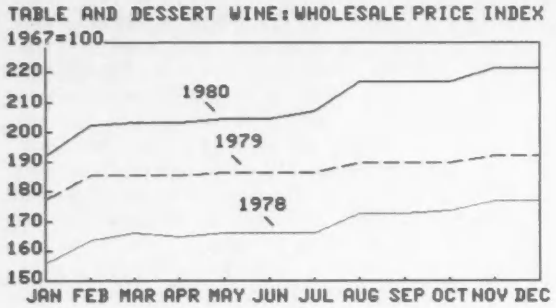
Use of U.S. grapes for fresh outlet continued to strengthen, up 5 percent from 1979, but accounted for only 10 percent of the crop. The volume of grapes crushed for wines increased 10 percent; its share of the crop remained nearly 54 percent. Sharply larger crops from New York and Washington resulted in a substantially larger quantity of grapes crushed for juice. In California, about 2.9 million tons of grapes were crushed for wines, up 10 percent from a year earlier. While substantially larger tonnages of wines and raisin varieties were crushed this year than last year, the quantity of table varieties remained near last year's level. The sharply larger production of California's raisin varieties has contributed to increased uses for all outlets, with fresh use showing the largest increase relative to other uses. However, drying represented only 60 percent of California's raisin varieties in 1980, compared with 69 percent in 1979 to rebuild stocks. With reduced production of California's table varieties, tonnages for both fresh market grapes and those crushed for wines declined slightly, but drying, although relatively a small quantity, increased 22 percent.

Shipments of California wines continued to be good. During the first 11 months of 1980, total shipments of wine from California reached 309 million gallons, up 6.5 percent from a year ago. Good demand resulted in higher wine prices. The BLS wholesale price index for all wines in January was 221.4 (1967=100), 15 percent more than a year earlier. Even with large inventories, wine prices are not expected to weaken.

Grower Prices Mixed

The 1980 average grower price for all grapes was estimated at $237 per ton, unchanged from last year. However, prices received by growers for the fresh market averaged $558 per ton, an increase of 34 percent from a year earlier. As expected, prices varied greatly by producing areas, grape variety, and use. Prices averaged $1,170 per ton in Arizona where most of production is utilized





for the fresh market, while California growers received $545 per ton for all grapes used fresh. The average price received by grape growers in California was $238 per ton, up slightly from a year earlier; higher prices for table varieties more than offset lower prices for wine and raisin varieties.

Concord grape prices showed a mixed pattern. Most of the major Concord producing States registered substantially lower prices because of larger crops. In New York, grower prices averaged $217 per ton, down from $236 in 1979. Washington, Pennsylvania, and Ohio also recorded lower grape prices, while returns in Michigan were up moderately, reflecting a substantially smaller crop.

Fresh grape shipments from California through mid-February this season totaled 598 million pounds, up sharply from a year earlier. Consequently, f.o.b. prices of fresh grapes at shipping points have been generally lower than a year ago. However, prices are expected to increase seasonally but are likely to remain below last year because of sharply larger cold storage holdings.

Pears

Record Crop

The 1980 pear crop totaled a record 886 thousand tons (803 thousand metric tons), up almost 4 percent from a year earlier. Bartlett production in the three Pacific States totaled 608 thousand tons, 3 percent above 1979, while other pears, totaling 238 thousand tons, were 7 percent larger. Pear production in the Pacific States retained its share of the U.S. pear crop at 95.5 percent. Larger production was recorded for both California and Washington, however, Oregon showed a slight decrease. Increases were also recorded in Colorado, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Utah, but a 1 percent decrease occurred in New York. The entire crop was utilized.

Fresh use accounted for almost 40 percent of the pear crop, compared with 35 percent in 1979. The substantial increase in fresh use is attributed to larger carryover stocks of canned pears and a substantially smaller proportion of pears other than Bartletts that were processed. Consequently, pears for processing use decreased in both absolute and relative terms. The quantity of the pear crop for fresh use increased 16 percent from a year earlier.

Sharply Larger Stocks

The larger harvest and reduced shipments of winter pears on the Pacific Coast have resulted in sharply larger stocks in cold storages. In Washington, production of pears other than Bartletts was 107 thousand tons, 15 percent larger than a year earlier. Cold storage holdings of pears other than Bartletts—mostly D'Anjou and Bosc—at the beginning of February totaled 167 million pounds, 57 percent more than a year earlier.

Table 10—Pears: Utilized production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, 1978, 1979, and 1980

State	1978	1979	1980	Pacific Coast	1978	1979	1980
	Short Tons				*Short tons*		
Connecticut	1,600	1,500	1,500	Washington:			
				Bartlett	132,000	153,000	143,000
New York	18,500	17,700	17,500	Other	114,000	93,000	107,000
Pennsylvania	3,700	3,100	3,500	Total	246,000	246,000	250,000
Michigan	10,000	9,000	10,000	Oregon:			
				Bartlett	55,500	85,000	80,000
				Other	96,000	120,000	120,000
Colorado	1,950	4,400	4,600	Total	151,500	205,000	200,000
Utah	1,700	2,700	3,000	California:			
				Bartlett	281,000	355,000	385,000
Washington	246,000	246,000	250,000	Other	7,300	9,800	10,700
Oregon	151,500	205,000	200,000	Total	288,300	364,800	395,700
California	288,300	364,800	395,700	3 States:			
				Bartlett	468,500	593,000	608,000
				Other	217,300	222,800	237,700
United States	723,250	854,200	885,800	Total	685,800	815,800	845,700

Source: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, CRB, ESS.

Table 11—Pear cold storage holdings at end of month

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						Million pounds						
1977	178	127	94	52	24	([1]	48	160	399	239	205	162
1978	106	56	23	4	([1])	—	4	54	464	280	228	195
1979	134	84	49	22	5	—	2	92	428	252	214	206
1980	107	78	49	24	2	—	39	63	435	350	258	205
1981	171											

[1]Less than 1 million lb.
Source: Cold Storage, CRB, ESS.

In response to larger supplies, f.o.b. prices for U.S. No. 1 D'Anjou pears at Yakima-Wenatchee, Washington, have been running moderately to substantially below a year earlier. In mid-February, f.o.b. prices were quoted at $10.55 per box (90-135's), compared with $12.50 a year ago. Even with lower prices, demand for winter pears appears to be weaker this season. Through mid-February, fresh pear unloads from Oregon and Washington in 41 major markets were running moderately behind last season.

With larger cold storage holdings, prices for fresh pears are expected to remain below a year earlier. The U.S. season-average price to growers for the fresh pear crop has been estimated at $262 per ton, compared with $276 in 1979. Sharply lower prices for fresh Bartletts have mainly contributed to lower fresh pear prices. On the other hand, higher contract prices for Bartlett pears for processing have caused average grower prices for pears for processing (except dried) to rise slightly above a year earlier. Bartlett pear prices by uses and percentage changes from 1979 are: fresh, $205 per ton, down 18 percent; canned, $196 per ton, up 4 percent; other processed except dried, $180 per ton, up 2 percent; and all uses, $184 per ton, down 3 percent.

Exports Brisk

U.S. exports of fresh pears during July 1980-January 1981 totaled 34,428 metric tons, up 12 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier. There were larger increases in exports to almost every country in Europe. Sweden recorded the largest increase, accounting for almost 17 percent of total European shipments. Shipments to the Far East and Mideast were also strong. These increases were partially offset by the decline in exports to Canada, which is the largest buyer of U.S. pears.

Imports of fresh pears during 1980 totaled 8,203 metric tons, 21 percent above a year earlier. Australia, our major foreign supplier, sharply increased shipments to this country. Chile, another large supplier of fresh pears, has steadily increased shipment to the U.S., up 24 percent from 1979 and accounting for 36 percent of total imports. Most pears imported from these countries are in the late spring and early summer when our supplies are exhausted.

Strawberries

Production Up

U.S. commercial strawberry production during 1980 totaled 679 million pounds, 9 percent larger than the previous year. The increase resulted entirely from higher yields—20,500 pounds per acre, up from 18,300 pounds a year earlier. Yields are up for all States except Louisiana and Michigan, which remained unchanged at 5,400 pounds. The California strawberry crop of 511.5 million pounds increased over 8 percent and accounted for 75 percent of the total U.S. crop. Florida and Oregon, two other principal producing States, showed increases of almost 24 and 9 percent respectively. Washington's production, 17.4 million pounds, was up 6 percent; Michigan's crop was down 8 percent.

Because of the larger crop, strawberries used for both the fresh market and processing outlet showed increases. Fresh use increased proportionally more than production, and the price was up, reflecting increased fresh market demand. Fresh market prices averaged $47.80, 11 percent higher than in 1979. In contrast, reflecting heavy supplies, prices for strawberries for processing sank to $26.30, down from $28.50 in the previous year. Consequently, the average grower price for U.S. strawberries in 1980 was $40.90 cwt., up 7 percent from a year earlier.

Strawberry Imports Down Sharply

Table 12 shows U.S. imports of fresh and frozen strawberries for the past 6 years. Most imports for both items originate in Mexico. Adverse weather resulted in substantially reduced Mexican strawberry production, and consequently, imports of strawberries from Mexico were down drastically. Prospects for the 1981 imported Mexican strawberries do not look bright. In mid-January, another freeze struck the Mexican State of Guanajuato in which the Irapuato's strawberry region lies. Therefore, prospects for the 1981 strawberry crop in Mexico will be further reduced.

1981 Winter Crop Prospects

The 1981 Florida winter strawberry acreage for harvest was estimated at 3,000 acres (1,210 hectares), 20 percent more than last year. According to the industry,

Table 12—U.S. strawberry imports

January-December	Fresh	Frozen
	Million pounds	
1975	31.2	97.5
1976	21.6	49.6
1977	24.7	97.0
1978	33.7	97.6
1979	31.0	112.2
1980	12.7	67.4

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service.

strawberry growers saved their crops from the freeze by flooding fields with water during the nights of January 12 and 13. However, Florida's season was off to a late start, and fresh shipments through mid-February were considerably below last year. Despite the smaller shipment, opening f.o.b. prices of strawberries were only moderately above a year ago. With increased shipments, prices have declined sharply to levels considerably lower than a year earlier. Strawberry crops in California improved somewhat after the dry spell was broken by ample rain in late January. If the weather continues to improve, the 1981 strawberry crops in California look favorable.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS

Larger production in 1980 of most noncitrus fruit has led to larger pack of noncitrus items during 1980/81, even though the total pack data for some processed noncitrus are not available. Combined with a larger carryin at the beginning of the season, supplies of most processed noncitrus are expected to remain large in coming months. However, because of the increases in fruit prices and processing and marketing costs, prices for most items are above a year ago. Movement of processed fruit has shown a mixed picture, with increases registered for dried fruit, but decreases for canned fruit. Stocks of frozen fruit and berries are above a year earlier, primarily because of sharp increases in tart cherries, strawberries, and blackberries. In order to improve movement, packers have offered promotional allowances to reduce list prices for several items.

Canned

The 1980/81 pack of canned fruit will exceed last season's large output, even though the packing season is not yet completed. The larger pack, combined with considerably larger carryover stocks, will boost total supplies of canned fruit. Completed pack of most of the leading canned fruit items reported to date are above a year ago, except for freestone peaches and spiced cling peaches. The pack data for these fruits are shown in table 30 and 31. The larger apple crop is expected to result in a larger pack of canned apples and applesauce this season. The canning season for pineapple is still in progress, but the carryin at the beginning of the season was substantially less than a year earlier.

Movement of canned fruit showed a mixed picture. However, supplies of most canned items will be still heavy for the remainder of the season. In order to stimulate sales, the packers have offered promotional allowances for several canned fruits. If movements do not show significant improvement, the carryover stocks would be the largest in last several years.

Despite larger supplies, wholesale prices of most canned fruit have advanced since the beginning of the new season. The BLS January 1981 wholesale price index for canned fruit reached 239.5 (1967=100), 5.6 percent above a year earlier. Increases in fruit and sugar prices and costs of processing and raw materials generally contributed to higher prices. However, with larger remaining supplies, prices could ease somewhat. Nevertheless, retail prices of canned fruit are likely to remain relatively high because of rising marketing costs, particularly energy.

Led by substantial decreases in exports of canned peaches and canned pineapples, U.S. aggregate exports of canned noncitrus fruit during July-December were moderately below those of a comparable period a year ago. Smaller shipments of most canned fruit items to Canada and Europe accounted for the total decrease. The outlook for exports of canned fruits during the remainder of the pack year is not favorable, because of the slow economy overseas and the appreciation of the U.S. dollar in international trade.

Dried

This season's U.S. dried fruit production so far was larger than the preceding season for most fruits. The increases combined with a larger carryover resulted in ample supplies of dried fruit this season.

California raisin output, estimated at 311,200 tons (dried basis), is almost 3 percent above the 1979 output. With sharply larger carryover stocks at the beginning of the season, total supplies of this season's raisins are moderately larger than last season. So far, through February domestic shipments of raisins, including Canada, were strong in response to lower prices early in the season. However, larger foreign raisin production in several principal countries has weakened demand from last year's unusually high demand for U.S. raisins. On balance, stocks on hand as of February 1 were only slightly above a year earlier. Final percentages for 1980/81 natural seedless raisins established by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 11, 1980 were 67 percent for free tonnage and 33 percent for reserve, based on an established free tonnage of 170,917 tons and an estimated production of 257,000 tons. Also, a final percentage for Dipped Seedless—45 percent free tonnage and 55 percent reserve tonnage—was established based on an established free tonnage of 11,132 tons and an estimated production of 25,003 tons.

Despite a larger crop, the 1980 season-average price received by growers is estimated at $1,193 per ton (dried

basis), up $42 from the year before. As a result, wholesale prices of raisins have advanced since the beginning of the season. The BLS wholesale price of raisins in January, 1981 was $25.24 per case (24/15 oz.), compared with $24.38 a year earlier. With slightly larger current stocks, wholesale prices of raisins are likely to stabilize at the current level.

Production of California dried prunes, estimated at 163,000 tons, was up almost 20 percent from the 1979 output. Combined with a sharply larger carryin at the beginning of the season, total supplies of dried prunes for this season were well above last year. Total dried prune shipments through January 1981 were running 13 percent above the same period a year earlier, registering increases in domestic and foreign markets. Exports accounted for 39 percent of total shipments, compared with 34 percent last year. The sharp increase in exports was primarily because of increased shipments to Italy, Japan France, and Germany. This season's French prune crop is expected to total only 16,500 tons, down almost one-third from last season. Last year, U.S. prunes accounted for 75 percent of total French imports.

Even with larger total shipments, the remaining supply of dried prunes at the end of January was 37 percent more than the preceding season. With the substantial larger stocks, the processors have offered a promotional allowance to reduce list prices. The BLS wholesale price of dried prunes in January declined to $17.88 a case (24/1 pound) from $18.02 in December but was still almost 3 percent above a year ago. In response to the sharply larger crop, average grower prices for 1980 were established at $690 per ton (dried basis), compared with $812 in 1979.

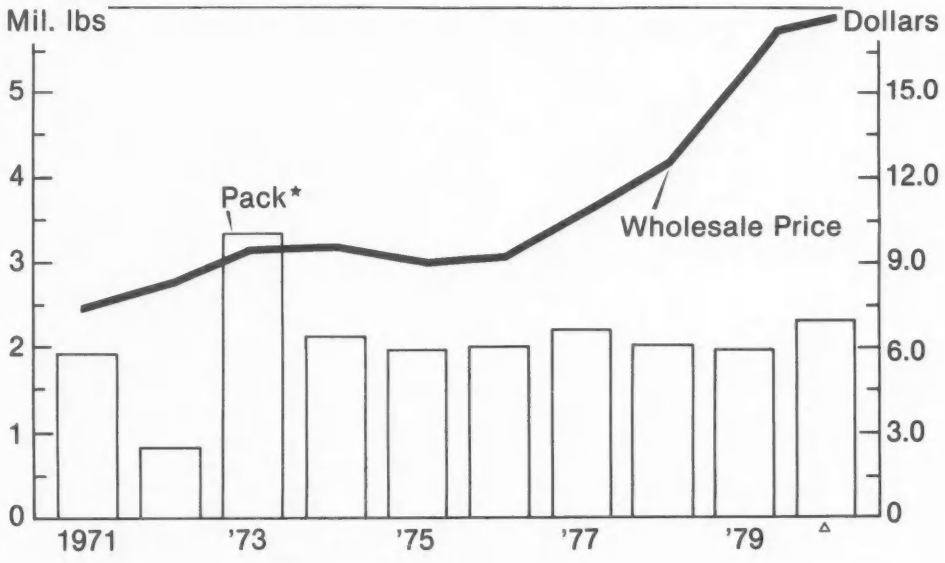
California fig production was placed at 40.8 thousand tons (37 thousand metric tons) in 1980, up 5 percent from last year. Almost 95 percent of the crop was dried (38,700 tons of fresh equivalent), while the remainder went for fresh and canned use. In response to the larger crop and lower prices for processing that more than offset higher prices for fresh, the 1980 average grower price for all uses is estimated at $297 per ton, off 27 percent from 1979.

Frozen

Reflecting a larger pack of frozen blackberries, tart cherries, and strawberries, the supply of frozen noncitrus and berries in cold storages on February 1 was moderately above a year earlier. However, there were substantial declines in stocks of frozen apricots, blueberries, and sweet cherries.

Stocks of frozen strawberries were up 16 percent primarily because of a larger California pack. Imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico in 1980 were well below a year ago because of a smaller crop in that country. Prospects for this year will not be bright because the freeze hit Mexican strawberry producing areas. Despite

U.S. Dried Prunes



* Processed weight. △ Preliminary. ○ 1 lb. packages.

USDA

Neg. ESS 279-81(2)

Table 13—Stocks of frozen fruit: End of January 1978-81

Frozen fruit	1978	1979	1980	1981[1]
		Thousand pounds		
Apples	103,575	90,220	83,908	73,162
Apricots	11,420	8,916	8,970	6,462
Blackberries	7,585	7,777	7,052	21,985
Blueberries	21,802	32,503	33,989	25,782
Boysenberries	2,200	1,623	1,975	4,469
Cherries, tart (RSP)	44,917	48,896	46,243	69,316
Cherries, sweet	13,704	12,355	11,068	9,407
Grapes	7,465	7,995	8,832	4,931
Peaches	61,883	45,420	41,493	44,200
Raspberries, Red	[2]11,847	[2]12,483	[3]13,747	13,438
Strawberries	126,208	94,773	115,105	133,026
Other frozen fruits[4]	136,457	135,016	136,590	146,006
Total frozen fruits	549,063	497,977	508,972	552,184

[1]Preliminary. [2]Red and black raspberries. [3]Red raspberries only. [4]Includes black raspberries as of January 1980.
Source: Cold Storage, CRB, ESS.

larger supplies, wholesale prices of frozen strawberries were above a year earlier. The BLS Janaury 1981 Wholesale Price Index of frozen strawberries at 223.8 (1967=100) was 2 percent higher than a year ago. The higher prices are attributed to higher processing costs and the rise in sugar prices.

The frozen tart cherry pack was also up sharply in 1980 after the drastically reduced Michigan tart crop a year earlier. Consequently, cold storage stocks of tart cherries on February 1 were sharply larger than a year earlier. In contrast, frozen apple stocks were considerably smaller. Nevertheless, with a larger supply of fresh apples in stock and the packing season still in progress, the total season supply of frozen apples could be larger than a year ago.

TREE NUTS

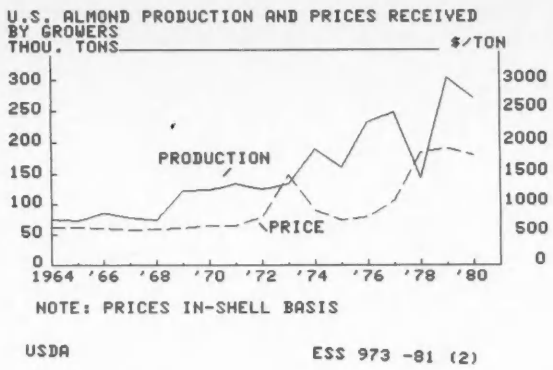
The 1980 estimated production of six major domestic tree nuts, 613 thousand tons, decreased 6 percent from 1979 but was 35 percent above the smaller 1978 crop. Smaller production of almonds, walnuts, and pecans more than offset larger production of filberts, Macadamia nuts and pistachios. Higher prices are tentatively estimated for all tree nuts except almonds. Consequently, the value of utilized production for six edible tree nuts, $917 million, was down only slightly from 1979. Almonds and walnuts had lower values than in 1979, while filberts, Macadamia nuts, and pecans were valued higher. Continuing a high growth rate, the value of pistachios, $56 million, were more than double the 1979 value.

Almonds

California's almond production, estimated at 325 million pounds of nut meats (147 thousand metric tons), was 14 percent less than the 1979 production but 80 percent above the small 1978 crop. Even with the carryover stocks that almost doubled from a year ago, total supplies at the beginning of this marketing year remained moderately below last year. So far this season, the domestic shipments were almost the same as last year. On the other hand, export shipments were below last year, reflecting reduced domestic availability and large foreign supplies.

According to the Almond Board of California, total export shipments of almonds and almond products during the first 7 months of the season (July-January) totaled 120.1 million pounds, down almost 10 percent from last season. So far this season, most European countries, particularly West Germany, have decreased their imports from U.S. Shipments to West Germany, the major customer, totaled 45.2 million pounds, down from 55.3 million pounds. Exports to Japan amounted to 9.7 million pounds, down 13 percent from last season. Overall exports accounted for 67 percent of total shipments for this season, compared with 70 percent a year ago.

Demand for almond continues to be good in the domestic market, with total shipments of 58.5 million pounds through January, up 3 percent from last season. The increase was mainly because of larger shipments of shelled products. Because almond prices are relatively favorable as compared with higher prices of other nuts, domestic demand is expected to continue to be good. The U.S. 1980 season-average price for almonds was estimated at $1.50 per pound, compared with $1.54 a year ago. Total value of the almond crop was $487.5 million, down 16 percent from a year earlier.



Pecans

The 1980 U.S. pecan crop is estimated at 201 million pounds (91 thousand metric tons), down 5 percent from 1979 and 20 percent less than 1978. The decline was attributed to the sharp decrease in the native and seedling crop which more than offset the increase in production of improved varieties. The native and seedling crop was placed at 66.5 million pounds, almost 40 percent smaller than last year; however, improved varieties at 134 million pounds were 33 percent larger than a year earlier. The decrease was primarily caused by the sharply smaller crop in Texas. The Texas pecan crop was estimated at 22 million pounds, falling 76 percent from the previous year's huge crop. In Texas, the nuts developed poorly and were undersized because of summer drought. Georgia regained its position as a leading pecan producing State with a crop of 105 million pounds, 62 percent more than a year earlier.

Because of the smaller crop, cold storage holdings of both in-shell and shelled pecans as of February 1 were 19 percent less than a year earlier.

The smaller crop and smaller supplies of competing tree nuts, pushed pecan prices sharply higher than a year ago. The 1980 season-average price received by pecan growers is currently estimated at 83.4 cents per pound, 51 percent above a year ago. Sharply higher prices were recorded for both improved varieties and native and seedling. Consequently, the total value of the pecan crop, $167 million, is 44 percent more than in 1979.

Walnuts

The 1980 California walnut crop is set at 198 thousand tons (180 thousand metric tons), 5 percent below 1979, but 24 percent greater than the 1978 crop. The decline from 1979 was just a temporary setback. Production potential is expected to continue to increase in the years ahead as more nonbearing acreage becomes fruit-bearing acreage.

Despite slightly higher prices, shipments of walnuts continued to be good reflecting primarily larger shelled shipments to export markets. According to the Walnut Marketing Board, shipments of in-shell walnuts so far this marketing year (August-January) totaled 140.9 million pounds, up 10 percent from a year ago. In-shell exports account for 64 percent of total in-shell shipments or 33 percent of total shipments, compared with 59 percent and 29 percent a year earlier respectively. West Germany purchased nearly 35 percent of total in-shell walnut exports. Spain took about 31 percent of in-shell exports much more than last season. Sharply smaller Italian walnut production probably contributed to larger purchases from Germany and Spain.

Shipments of shelled walnuts during the same period increased 5 percent from last season, reflecting mostly improvement from domestic markets, which accounted for 93 percent of total shelled shipments. A slight increase was also recorded for export markets, mostly to Europe, with West Germany and Spain leading the increases. West Germany, our largest customer, sharply increased purchases. Exports are likely to remain good during the rest of the season.

With this rate of shipment, inventories held by walnut handlers on January 1 were smaller than a year ago. The 1980 season-average price to growers is tentatively estimated at $850 per ton (in-shell), slightly above a year earlier.

Other Tree Nuts

The 1980 filbert crop in Oregon and Washington has been set at 15 thousand tons (13.6 thousand metric tons), 15 percent more than 1979 and 7 percent above the 1978 crop. Even with the larger crop, the total supply of filbert this marketing season is still smaller than last season because of a sharply smaller carryover. Consequently, the 1980 season-average grower price is tentatively estimated at $1,132 per ton (in-shell), 19 percent above a year earlier.

The 1980 Macadamia nuts in Hawaii totaled 29.5 million pounds (13.4 thousand metric tons), 11 percent above 1979 and 41 percent greater than 1978. The continued increase in acreage has resulted in larger production in the last several years; the trend is expected to continue in the years ahead. In 1979, the Macadamia nut acreage was 9,600 acres, an increase of 4 percent over the previous year. In response to good demand, the 1980 season-average grower price is tentatively estimated at 70 cents per pound compared with 62.9 cents in 1978.

Continuing to rise, the 1980 pistachio production in California totaled a record 27.2 million pounds in-shell (12.3 thousand metric tons), 58 percent above 1979. Of this total, 18.7 million pounds were marketable in-shell. Production will continue an upward trend over the next several years as bearing acreage steadily increases. The bearing acreage increased from 3,146 acres in 1978 to 8,577 in 1979 and currently is estimated at 13,300 in 1980.

Led by a sharply larger crop in Iran, world pistachios output is expected to total 43,400 metric tons (in-shell basis), up 14 percent from last season's reduced production but 43 percent less than 1978's record crop. However, available supplies for the world market will remain tight because exports from Iran, the world's largest producer and supplier, are expected to be off considerably from that country's potential; the unstable political situation and continuing war with Iraq have affected Iran's pistachio

exports. Iranian Minister of Agriculture has published the following data on exports-March through December 1980, Iran exported 3,869 metric tons of pistachios, compared with 16,838 metric tons during the same period a year ago. Thus, combined with good demand, pistachio prices have strengthened in the world market. The 1980 grower price for California pistachios is tentatively estimated at $2.05 per pound, compared with $1.60 a year ago.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT AND NUT PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Data for 1979 and 1980 on utilized production and value of fruits, berries and tree nuts grown in the United States, reported by States are in tables 15-18.

Utilized production of fruits, berries, and nuts substantially increased to 31.5 million tons, up 13 percent from a year earlier. Record crops of apples, grapes, and oranges are the principal contributors. Utilized production of noncitrus fruits was 14.4 million tons, up 3 percent from 1979; citrus fruit hit a record 16.5 million tons, 24 percent more than the previous year. However, production of tree nuts declined to 613 thousand tons from 652 thousand tons in 1979. Citrus production accounted for 52 percent of the fruit and nut tonnage harvested but was only 29 percent of the total value of all fruits and nuts. On the other hand, noncitrus production, with 46 percent of the total fruit and nut tonnage harvested, accounted for 56 percent of the value. Leading crops in order of tonnage were: oranges, 11.8 million tons; grapes, 5.6 million tons; apples, 4.3 million tons; grapefruit, 3 million tons; and peaches, 1.5 million tons. Ranking of crops by value reveals: grapes, $1.32 billion; oranges, $1.30 billion; apples, $822 million; peaches, $368 million; and grapefruit, $300 million.

California is by far the leading State in tonnage harvested and value of production. California and Florida combined accounted for 77 percent of U.S. fruit and nut tonnage utilized and 72 percent of the total value. States ranked behind California and Florida in tonnage utilized are: Washington, 6.4 percent; New York, 2.4 percent; and Michigan, 2.1 percent.

Edible tree nut production at 612,600 tons had a total value of $917 million. California, the leading producer, accounted for 79 percent of the tonnage and 78 percent of the value.

Table 14—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, principal States and United States, 1979 and 1980[1]

Year and State	Noncitrus fruits		Citrus fruits		All fruits		Tree nuts		All fruits and tree nuts	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
	1,000 short tons	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 dollars*
1979:										
CAIF.....	7,502.6	1,968,266	2,189.0	414,554	9,691.6	2,382,820	520.3	782,736	10,211.9	3,165,556
FLA.....	46.5	38,455	10,101.0	1,262,647	10,147.5	1,301,102	1.3	1,520	10,148.8	1,302,622
WASH....	1,783.4	477,596	—	—	1,783.4	477,596	.3	291	1,783.7	477,887
N.Y.....	725.5	166,250	—	—	725.5	166,250	—	—	725.5	166,250
OREG....	406.2	128,485	—	—	406.2	128,485	12.7	12,078	418.9	140,563
MICH....	540.8	160,647	—	—	540.8	160,647	—	—	540.8	160,647
PA.....	371.7	77,490	—	—	371.7	77,490	—	—	371.7	77,490
GA.....	85.0	19,175	—	—	85.0	19,175	32.5	42,750	117.5	61,925
TEX.....	11.3	4,500	632.0	44,593	643.3	49,093	45.5	44,100	688.8	93,193
ARIZ....	13.5	12,555	407.0	49,447	420.5	62,002	—	—	420.5	62,002
Other States...	2,527.1	591,596	—	—	2,527.1	591,596	39.3	45,062	2,566.4	636,658
U.S.....	14,013.6	3,645,015	13,329.0	1,771,241	27,342.6	5,416,256	651.9	928,537	27,994.5	6,233,793
1980:										
CALIF....	8,207.5	2,063,512	3,215.0	391,834	11,422.5	2,455,346	482.4	711,560	11,904.9	3,166,906
FLA.....	23.8	27,930	12,418.0	1,384,434	12,441.8	1,412,364	2.5	3,400	12,444.3	1,415,764
WASH....	2,007.9	426,887	—	—	2,007.9	426,887	.4	460	2,008.3	427,347
N.Y.....	758.2	160,073	—	—	758.2	160,073	—	—	758.2	160,073
OREG....	416.7	112,097	—	—	416.7	122,097	14.6	16,513	431.3	128,610
MICH....	672.2	140.252	—	—	672.2	140,252	—	—	672.2	140,252
PA.....	402.3	76,213	—	—	402.3	76,213	—	—	402.3	76,213
GA.....	78.0	21,384	—	—	78.0	21,384	52.5	88,830	130.5	110,214
TEX.....	6.0	3,360	487.0	46,013	493.0	49,373	11.0	21,900	504.0	71,273
ARIZ....	12.4	14,508	371.0	46,590	383.4	61,098	—	—	383.4	61,098
Other States...	1,857.8	550,462	—	—	1,857.8	550,462	49.2	73,944	1,907.0	624,406
U.S.....	14,442.8	3,596,678	16,491.0	1,868,871	30,933.8	5,465,549	612.6	916,607	31,546.4	6,382,156

[1] Preliminary.

Table 15—Fruit and edible tree nu

State	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes
			Sweet	Tart		
						1,000
Maine	43.0	—	—	—	—	-
N.H.	29.0	—	—	—	—	-
Vt.	24.5	—	—	—	—	-
Mass	47.5	—	—	—	54.0	-
R.I.	2.5	—	—	—	—	-
Conn.	22.5	—	—	—	—	-
N.Y.	517.5	—	4.1	13.6	—	165.
N.J.	55.0	—	—	—	12.7	-
Pa.	267.5	—	.7	3.2	—	55.
Ohio	52.5	—	—	—	—	12.
Ind.	33.1	—	—	—	—	-
Ill.	55.0	—	—	—	—	-
Mich.	340.0	—	27.0	50.0	—	58.
Wis.	24.5	—	—	7.3	45.0	-
Minn.	7.5	—	—	—	—	-
Iowa	5.8	—	—	—	—	-
Mo.	35.0	—	—	—	—	4.
Kans	7.1	—	—	—	—	-
Del.	6.5	—	—	—	—	-
Md.	42.0	—	—	—	—	-
Va.	235.0	—	—	—	—	-
W. Va.	130.0	—	—	—	—	-
N.C.	180.5	—	—	—	—	5.
S.C.	16.5	—	—	—	—	[3]5.
Ga.	17.5	—	—	—	—	-
Fla.	—	—	—	—	—	-
Ky.	10.2	—	—	—	—	-
Tenn.	5.0	—	—	—	—	-
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	-
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	-
Ark	11.5	—	—	—	—	8.
La.	—	—	—	—	—	-
Okla.	—	—	—	—	—	-
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	-
Mont.	—	—	3.0	—	—	-
Idaho	62.5	—	3.0	—	—	-
Colo.	45.5	—	—	.9	—	-
N. Mex.	7.0	—	—	—	—	-
Ariz.	—	—	—	—	—	13.
Utah	25.5	1.7	4.2	8.5	—	-
Wash.	1,309.5	2.5	67.6	—	7.4	102.
Ore.	85.0	—	38.0	1.8	4.7	-
Calif.	300.0	140.0	34.3	—	—	4,558.
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	-
U.S.[4]	4,059.1	144.2	181.8	85.2	123.8	4,988.

ree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1979

Noncitrus						Total	
Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and Plums	Straw-berries	Other[1]	Quantity	% of U.S.
1,000 Short tons							*Percent*
—	—	—	—	—	8.8	51.8	0.4
—	—	—	—	—	—	29.0	.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	24.5	.2
—	.9	—	—	—	—	102.4	.7
—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	(2)
—	1.3	1.5	—	—	—	25.3	.2
165.0	3.4	17.7	—	4.2	—	725.5	5.2
—	45.0	—	—	1.2	11.7	125.6	.9
55.5	40.0	3.1	—	1.7	—	371.7	2.6
12.0	2.0	—	—	4.2	—	70.7	.5
—	2.1	—	—	—	—	35.2	.3
—	7.5	—	—	—	—	62.5	.4
58.5	17.5	9.0	14.0	6.8	18.0	540.8	3.8
—	—	—	—	2.4	—	79.2	.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	5.8	(2)
4.5	6.0	—	—	—	—	45.5	.3
—	2.5	—	—	—	—	9.6	.1
—	1.0	—	—	—	—	7.5	.1
—	11.0	—	—	—	—	53.0	.4
—	16.0	—	—	—	—	251.0	1.8
—	12.0	—	—	—	—	142.0	1.0
5.5	25.0	—	—	2.7	3.9	217.6	1.6
[3]5.2	171.5	—	—	—	—	193.2	1.4
—	67.5	—	—	—	—	85.0	.6
—	—	—	—	19.2	27.3	46.5	.3
—	7.5	—	—	—	—	17.7	.1
—	4.3	—	—	—	—	9.3	.1
—	10.0	—	—	—	—	10.0	.1
—	1.5	—	—	—	—	1.5	(2)
8.2	17.5	—	—	.9	—	38.1	.3
—	3.5	—	—	2.3	—	5.8	(2)
—	5.5	—	—	—	—	5.5	(2)
—	11.3	—	—	—	—	11.3	.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	(2)
—	5.3	—	7.5	—	—	78.3	.6
—	6.5	4.4	—	—	—	57.3	.4
—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	.1
13.5	—	—	—	—	—	13.5	.1
—	6.0	2.7	—	—	—	48.6	.3
102.8	15.5	246.0	14.7	8.2	9.2	1,783.4	12.7
—	8.0	205.0	26.0	21.3	16.4	406.2	2.9
4,558.0	889.0	364.8	602.0	235.8	378.7	7,502.6	53.5
—	—	—	—	—	704.3	704.3	5.0
4,988.7	1,423.4	854.2	664.2	310.7	1,178.3	14,013.6	100.0

Table 15—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized pr

State	Citrus fruits[5]						
					Total		
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other[6]	Quantity	% of U.S.	Qua
	1,000 Short tons					*Percent*	*1,000 t*
Maine	-	—	—	—	—	—	
N.H.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mass	—	—	—	—	—	—	
R.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Conn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N.J.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mich	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kans	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Del.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Md.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
W. Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
S.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fla.	7,380.0	2,125.0	—	596.0	10,101.0	75.8	10,
Ky.	—	—	—	—	—	17.7	
Tenn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ark	—	—	—	—	—	—	
La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Okla	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Texas	272.0	360.0	—	—	632.0	4.7	
Mont	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colo	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N. Mex.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ariz.	109.0	72.0	209.0	17.0	407.0	3.1	
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,
Ore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Calif.	1,399.0	200.0	536.0	54.0	2,189.0	16.4	9,
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	
U.S.[4]	9,160.0	2,757.0	745.0	667.0	13,329.0	100.0	27,

[1] Avocado 1979/80 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, p
United States total do not add due to rounding. [5] 1978/79 crop. [6] Tangerines, limes, tang

Source: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, Vegetable Report and Citrus Annual, CRB, ESS

zed production, by States, 1979—Continued

Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total of all fruits and tree nuts	
				Total			
Quantity	% of U.S.	Pecans	Other[7]	Quantity	% of U.S.	Quantity	% of U.S.
1,000 Short tons	*Percent*		*1,000 short tons*		*Percent*	*1,000 short tons*	*Percent*
51.8	0.2	—	—	—	—	51.8	0.2
29.0	.1	—	—	—	—	29.0	.1
24.5	.1	—	—	—	—	24.5	.1
102.4	.4	—	—	—	—	102.4	.4
2.5	(2)	—	—	—	—	2.5	(2)
25.3	.1	—	—	—	—	25.3	.1
725.5	2.7	—	—	—	—	725.5	2.6
125.6	.5	—	—	—	—	125.6	.4
371.7	1.4	—	—	—	—	371.7	1.3
70.7	.3	—	—	—	—	70.7	.3
35.2	.1	—	—	—	—	35.2	.1
62.5	.2	—	—	—	—	62.5	.2
540.8	2.0	—	—	—	—	540.8	1.9
79.2	.3	—	—	—	—	79.2	.3
7.5	(2)	—	—	—	—	7.5	(2)
5.8	(2)	—	—	—	—	5.8	(2)
45.5	.2	—	—	—	—	45.5	.2
9.6	(2)	—	—	—	—	9.6	(2)
7.5	(2)	—	—	—	—	7.5	(2)
53.0	.2	—	—	—	—	53.0	.2
251.0	.9	—	—	—	—	251.0	.9
142.0	.5	—	—	—	—	142.0	.5
217.6	.8	.6	—	.6	0.1	218.2	.8
193.2	.7	1.0	—	1.0	.2	194.2	.7
85.0	.3	32.5	—	32.5	5.0	117.5	.4
10,147.5	37.2	1.3	—	1.3	.2	10,148.8	36.2
.1	—	—	—	—	17.7		.1
9.3	(2)	—	—	—	—	9.3	(2)
10.0	(2)	2.0	—	2.0	.3	12.0	(2)
1.5	(2)	1.2	—	1.2	.2	2.7	(2)
38.1	.1	.8	—	.8	.1	38.9	.1
5.8	(2)	8.0	—	8.0	1.2	13.8	.1
5.5	(2)	5.0	—	5.0	.8	10.5	(2)
643.3	2.4	45.5	—	45.5	7.0	688.8	2.5
3.0	(2)	—	—	—	—	3.0	(2)
78.3	.3	—	—	—	—	78.3	.3
57.3	.2	—	—	—	—	57.3	.2
7.0	(2)	7.4	—	7.4	1.1	14.4	.1
420.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	420.5	1.5
48.6	.2	—	—	—	—	48.6	.2
1,783.4	6.5	—	.3	.3	.1	1,783.7	6.4
406.2	1.5	—	12.7	12.7	1.9	418.9	1.5
9,691.6	35.4	—	520.3	520.3	79.8	10,211.9	36.5
704.3	2.6	—	13.3	13.3	2.0	717.6	2.6
27,342.6	100.0	105.3	546.6	651.9	100.0	27,994.5	100.0

yas, pineapples, and pomegranates. [2] Less than 0.05 percent. [3] Includes Georgia. [4] Some , tangelos, and Temples. [7] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios.

, ESS.

Table 16—Fruit and edible tree nut

State	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes
			Sweet	Tart		
						1,00
Maine	12,556	—	—	—	—	—
N.H.	7,366	—	—	—	—	—
Vt.	5,929	—	—	—	—	—
Mass	14,725	—	—	—	28,728	—
R.I.	660	—	—	—	—	—
Conn.	6,615	—	—	—	—	—
N.Y.	103,500	—	1,810	12,613	—	38,940
N.J.	11,660	—	—	—	6,806	—
Pa.	46,545	—	819	3,125	—	12,099
Ohio	16,485	—	—	—	—	2,484
Ind.	9,599	—	—	—	—	—
Ill.	13,640	—	—	—	—	—
Mich.	53,040	—	10,989	48,500	—	13,865
Wis.	6,762	—	—	6,585	24,057	—
Minn.	2,700	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	1,566	—	—	—	—	—
Mo.	9,170	—	—	—	—	1,395
Kans	1,340	—	—	—	—	—
Del.	1,222	—	—	—	—	—
Md.	9,816	—	—	—	—	—
Va.	39,950	—	—	—	—	—
W. Va.	21,320	—	—	—	—	—
N.C.	25,992	—	—	—	—	1,419
S.C.	4,554	—	—	—	—	[3]1,533
Ga.	3,920	—	—	—	—	—
Fla.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ky.	2,346	—	—	—	—	—
Tenn.	1,470	—	—	—	—	—
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ark	2,645	—	—	—	—	1,320
La.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Okla.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mont.	—	—	2,012	—	—	—
Idaho	18,750	—	1,647	—	—	—
Colo.	7,280	—	—	751	—	—
N. Mex.	1,820	—	—	—	—	—
Ariz.	—	—	—	—	—	12,555
Utah	6,528	816	2,516	7,412	—	—
Wash.	332,613	865	41,101	—	3,925	20,971
Ore.	18,700	—	20,672	1,519	2,523	—
Calif.	60,600	37,660	27,646	—	—	1,073,444
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.[4]	883,384	39,341	109,212	80,505	66,039	1,180,025

ee nuts: Value of production, by States, 1979

Noncitrus						Total	
Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and Plums	Straw-berries	Other[1]	Value	% of U.S.
1,000 Dollars							*Percent*
—	—	—	—	—	6,336	18,892	0.5
—	—	—	—	—	—	7,366	.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	5,929	.2
—	576	—	—	—	—	44,029	1.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	660	(2)
—	800	675	—	—	—	8.090	.2
38,940	1,487	3,221	—	4,679	—	166,250	4.6
—	15,210	—	—	1,000	13,806	48,482	1.3
12,099	11,760	911	—	2,231	—	77,490	2.1
2,484	1,040	—	—	3,652	—	23,661	.6
—	924	—	—	—	—	10,523	.3
—	2,775	—	—	—	—	16,415	.4
13,865	6,790	1,782	2,898	6,619	16,164	160,647	4.4
—	—	—	—	2,256	—	39,660	1.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,700	.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,566	(2)
1,395	2,520	—	—	—	—	13,085	.4
—	1,250	—	—	—	—	2,590	.1
—	260	—	—	—	—	1,482	(2)
—	3,146	—	—	—	—	12,962	.4
—	4,224	—	—	—	—	44,174	1.2
—	4,032	—	—	—	—	25,352	.7
1,419	8,150	—	—	2,279	4,782	42,622	1.2
[3]1,533	47,677	—	—	—	—	53,764	1.4
—	15,255	—	—	—	—	19,175	.5
—	—	—	—	22,157	16,298	38,455	1.1
—	3,150	—	—	—	—	5,496	.2
—	1,360	—	—	—	—	2,830	.1
—	3,700	—	—	—	—	3,700	.1
—	600	—	—	—	—	600	(2)
1,320	4,830	—	—	770	—	9,565	.3
—	1,610	—	—	2,047	—	3,657	.1
—	1,672	—	—	—	—	1,672	.1
—	4,500	—	—	—	—	4,500	.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,012	.1
—	1,575	—	2,430	—	—	24,402	.6
—	2,704	920	—	—	—	11,655	.3
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,820	.1
12,555	—	—	—	—	—	12,555	.3
—	2,040	756	—	—	—	20,068	.6
20,971	4,991	52,557	2,822	5,696	12,055	477,596	13.1
—	3,072	41,500	4,784	14,370	21,345	128,485	3.5
73,444	167,602	71,973	158,907	169,692	200,742	1,968,266	54.0
—	—	—	—	—	80,115	80,115	2.2
80,025	331,282	174,295	171,841	237,448	371,643	3,645,015	100.0

Table 16—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of

State	Citrus fruits[5]						
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[6]	Total Value	Total % of U.S.	
	1,000 Dollars					*Percent*	
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N.H.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mass	—	—	—	—	—	—	
R.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Conn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
N.J.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mich.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kans.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Del.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Md.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
W. Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
S.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fla.	994,990	177,009	—	90,648	1,262,647	71.3	1,3
Ky.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tenn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ark	—	—	—	—	—	—	
La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Okla	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Texas	26,953	17,640	—	—	44,593	2.5	
Mont	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colo	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N. Mex.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ariz.	17,406	6,503	22,055	3,483	49,447	2.8	
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Ore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Calif.	256,695	30,464	112,518	14,877	414,554	23.4	2,3
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	
U.S.[4]	1,296,044	231,616	134,573	109,008	1,771,241	100.0	5,4

[1] Avocado 1979/80 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, United States total do not add due to rounding. [5] 1978/79 crop. [6] Tangerines, limes, tan

Source: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, Vegetable Report and Citrus Annual, CRB, ES

lue of production, by States, 1979—Continued

	Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total of all fruits and tree nuts	
					Total			
	Value	% of U.S.	Pecans	Other[7]	Value	% of U.S.	Value	% of U.S.
	1,000 Dollars	*Percent*		*1,000 Dollars*		*Percent*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Percent*
	18,892	0.3	—	—	—	—	18,892	0.3
	7,366	.1	—	—	—	—	7,366	.1
	5,929	.1	—	—	—	—	5,929	.1
	44,029	.8	—	—	—	—	44,029	.7
	660	(2)	—	—	—	—	660	(2)
	8.090	.1	—	—	—	—	8.090	.1
	166,250	3.1	—	—	—	—	166,250	2.6
	48,482	.9	—	—	—	—	48,482	.8
	77,490	1.4	—	—	—	—	77,490	1.2
	23,661	.4	—	—	—	—	23,661	.4
	10,523	.2	—	—	—	—	10,532	.2
	16,415	.3	—	—	—	—	16,415	.3
	160,647	3.0	—	—	—	—	160,647	2.5
	39,660	.7	—	—	—	—	39,660	.6
	2,700	.1	—	—	—	—	2,700	(2)
	1,566	(2)	—	—	—	—	1,566	(2)
	13,085	.2	—	—	—	—	13,085	.2
	2,590	.1	—	—	—	—	2,590	(2)
	1,482	(2)	—	—	—	—	1,482	(2)
	12,962	.2	—	—	—	—	12,962	.2
	44,174	.8	—	—	—	—	44,174	.7
	25,352	.5	—	—	—	—	25,352	.4
	42,622	.8	765	—	765	0.1	43,387	.7
	53,764	1.0	1,380	—	1,380	.1	55,144	.9
	19,175	.4	42,750	—	42,750	4.6	61,925	1.0
	1,301,102	24.0	1,520	—	1,520	.2	1,302,622	20.6
	5,496	.1	—	—	—	—	5,496.1	
	2,830	.1	—	—	—	—	2,830	(2)
	3,700	.1	2,364	—	2,364	.3	6,064	.1
	600	(2)	1,640	—	1,640	.2	2,240	(2)
	9,565	.2	756	—	756	.1	10,321	.2
	3,657	.1	6,745	—	6,745	.7	10,402	.2
	1,672	(2)	4,500	—	4,500	.5	6,172	.1
	49,093	.9	44,100	—	44,100	4.7	93,193	1.5
	2,012	(2)	—	—	—	—	2,012	(2)
	24,402	.5	—	—	—	—	24,402	.4
	11,655	.2	—	—	—	—	11,655	.2
	1,820	(2)	10,143	—	10,143	1.1	11,963	.2
	62,002	1.1	—	—	—	—	62,002	1.0
	20,068	.4	—	—	—	—	20,068	.3
	477,596	8.8	—	291	291	(2)	477,887	7.5
	128,485	2.4	—	12,078	12,078	1.3	140,563	2.2
	2,382,820	44.1	—	782,736	782,736	84.3	3,165,556	49.9
	80,115	1.5	—	16,769	16,769	1.8	96,884	1.5
	5,416,256	100.0	116,663	811,874	928,537	100.0	6,344,793	100.0

ayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. [2] Less than 0.05 percent. [3] Includes Georgia. [4] Some es, tangelos, and Temples. [7] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios.

B, ESS.

Table 17—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utili

State	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Pe
			Sweet	Tart			
	1,000 Short						
Maine	42.5	—	—	—	—	—	
N.H.	29.0	—	—	—	—	—	
Vt.	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	
Mass	50.0	—	—	—	59.0	—	
R.I.	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	
Conn.	21.0	—	—	—	—	—	
N.Y.	535.0	—	4.6	15.2	—	175.0	
N.J.	55.0	—	—	—	12.3	—	
Pa.	285.0	—	.7	2.8	—	56.0	
Ohio	85.0	—	—	—	—	12.0	
Ind.	35.5	—	—	—	—	—	
Ill.	50.5	—	—	—	—	—	
Mich.	450.0	—	29.0	74.5	—	49.5	
Wis.	31.0	—	—	5.8	54.0	—	
Minn.	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	
Iowa	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	
Mo.	28.0	—	—	—	—	4.2	
Kans	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	
Del.	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	
Md.	43.5	—	—	—	—	—	
Va.	195.0	—	—	—	—	—	
W. Va.	130.0	—	—	—	—	—	
N.C.	186.0	—	—	—	—	5.5	
S.C.	16.5	—	—	—	—	[4] 4.5	
Ga.	18.0	—	—	—	—	—	
Fla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ky.	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	
Tenn.	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ark	2.5	—	—	—	—	6.6	
La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Okla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mont.	—	—	.7	—	—	—	
Idaho	72.5	—	3.1	—	—	—	
Colo.	35.0	—	—	.9	—	—	
N. Mex.	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	
Ariz.	—	—	—	—	—	12.4	
Utah	26.0	1.5	4.1	6.5	—	—	
Wash.	1,500.0	2.5	48.3	—	5.3	145.1	
Ore.	90.0	—	31.8	2.5	4.1	—	
Calif.	260.0	115.0	44.0	—	—	5,150.0	
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	
U.S.[5]	4,346.4	199.0	166.3	108.1	134.6	5,575.8	1

: Utilized production, by States, 1980[1]

Noncitrus							
Peaches	Pears	Prunes and Plums	Straw-berries	Other[2]	Total		
					Quantity	% of U.S.	
Short tons						*Percent*	
—	—	—	—	9.0	51.5	0.4	
—	—	—	—	—	29.0	.2	
—	—	—	—	—	25.0	.2	
1.0	—	—	—	—	110.0	.8	
—	—	—	—	—	2.8	(3)	
1.4	1.5	—	—	—	23.9	.2	
6.5	17.5	—	4.4	—	758.2	5.2	
55.0	—	—	1.4	13.0	136.7	.9	
52.5	3.5	—	1.8	—	402.3	2.8	
6.0	—	—	5.3	—	108.3	.7	
4.0	—	—	—	—	39.5	.3	
12.0	—	—	—	—	62.5	.4	
20.0	10.0	12.5	6.2	20.5	672.2	4.6	
—	—	—	2.8	—	93.6	.6	
—	—	—	—	—	11.5	.1	
—	—	—	—	—	4.3	(3)	
6.0	—	—	—	—	38.2	.3	
3.3	—	—	—	—	8.4	.1	
.7	—	—	—	—	7.5	.1	
9.5	—	—	—	—	53.0	.4	
16.0	—	—	—	—	211.0	1.5	
11.0	—	—	—	—	141.0	1.0	
22.5	—	—	3.1	3.0	220.1	1.5	
177.5	—	—	—	—	198.5	1.4	
60.0	—	—	—	—	78.0	.5	
—	—	—	23.8	—	23.8	.2	
7.8	—	—	—	—	16.4	.1	
4.2	—	—	—	—	8.2	.1	
7.0	—	—	—	—	7.0	.1	
1.3	—	—	—	—	1.3	(3)	
13.5	—	—	1.3	—	23.9	.2	
2.0	—	—	2.0	—	4.0	(3)	
4.0	—	—	—	—	4.0	(3)	
6.0	—	—	—	—	6.0	(3)	
—	—	—	—	—	.7	(3)	
6.5	—	8.0	—	—	90.1	.6	
9.0	4.6	—	—	—	49.5	.3	
—	—	—	—	—	6.0	(3)	
—	—	—	—	—	12.4	.1	
5.5	3.0	—	—	—	46.6	.3	
15.5	250.0	23.1	8.7	9.4	2,007.9	13.9	
6.5	200.0	33.0	23.2	25.6	416.7	2.9	
926.0	395.7	727.2	255.8	378.8	8,207.5	56.8	
—	—	—	—	24.6	24.6	.2	
1,479.6	885.8	803.8	339.5	483.9	14,442.8	100.0	

Table 17—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized

State	Citrus fruits[6]						
					Total		
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[7]	Quantity	% of U.S.	
			1,000 short tons			Percent	1,
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N.H.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mass	—	—	—	—	—	—	
R.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Conn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N.J.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mich	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kans	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Del.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Md.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
W. Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
S.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fla.	9,302.0	2,329.0	—	787.0	12,418.0	75.3	
Ky.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tenn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ark	—	—	—	—	—	—	
La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Okla	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Texas	171.0	316.0	—	—	487.0	3.0	
Mont	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colo	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N. Mex.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ariz.	131.0	96.0	116.0	28.0	371.0	2.3	
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Calif.	2,235.0	245.0	673.0	62.0	3,215.0	19.4	
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	
U.S.[5]	11,839.0	2,986.0	789.0	877.0	16,491.0	100.0	

[1] Preliminary. [2] Bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, and pom
do not add due to rounding. [6] 1979/80 crop. [7] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples.

Source: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, Vegetable Report and Citrus Annual, CRB, E

tilized production, by States, 1980—Continued

	Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total of all fruits and tree nuts	
					Total			
	Quantity	% of U.S.	Pecans	Other[6]	Quantity	% of U.S.	Quantity	% of U.S.
nt	*1,000 short tons*	*Percent*		*1,000 short tons*		*Percent*	*1,000 short tons*	*Percent*
	51.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	51.5	0.2
	29.0	.1	—	—	—	—	29.0	.1
	25.0	.1	—	—	—	—	25.0	.1
	110.0	.4	—	—	—	—	110.0	.4
	2.8	(3)	—	—	—	—	2.8	(3)
	23.9	.1	—	—	—	—	23.9	.1
	758.2	2.4	—	—	—	—	758.2	2.4
	136.7	.4	—	—	—	—	136.7	.4
	402.3	1.3	—	—	—	—	402.3	1.3
	108.3	.4	—	—	—	—	108.3	.3
	39.5	.1	—	—	—	—	39.5	.1
	62.5	.2	—	—	—	—	62.5	.2
	672.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	672.2	2.1
	93.6	.3	—	—	—	—	93.6	.3
	11.5	(3)	—	—	—	—	11.5	(3)
	4.3	(3)	—	—	—	—	4.3	(3)
	38.2	.1	—	—	—	—	38.2	.1
	8.4	(3)	—	—	—	—	8.4	(3)
	7.5	(3)	—	—	—	—	7.5	(3)
	53.0	.2	—	—	—	—	53.0	.2
	211.0	.7	—	—	—	—	211.0	.7
	141.0	.4	—	—	—	—	141.0	.4
	220.1	.7	1.3	—	1.3	0.2	221.4	.7
	198.5	.6	1.1	—	1.1	.2	199.6	.6
	78.0	.3	52.5	—	52.5	8.6	130.5	.4
	12,441.8	40.2	2.5	—	2.5	.4	12,444.3	39.5
	16.4	.1	—	—	—	—	16.4	.1
	8.2	(3)	—	—	—	—	8.2	(3)
	7.0	(3)	11.5	—	11.5	1.9	18.5	.1
	1.3	(3)	3.3	—	3.3	.5	4.6	(3)
	23.9	.1	.5	—	.5	.1	24.4	.1
	4.0	(3)	7.0	—	7.0	1.1	11.0	(3)
	4.0	(3)	2.5	—	2.5	.4	6.5	(3)
	493.0	1.6	11.0	—	11.0	1.8	504.0	1.6
	.7	(3)	—	—	—	—	.7	(3)
	90.1	.3	—	—	—	—	90.1	.3
	49.5	.2	—	—	—	—	49.5	.2
	6.0	(3)	7.2	—	7.2	1.2	13.2	(3)
	383.4	1.2	—	—	—	—	383.4	1.2
	46.6	.2	—	—	—	—	46.6	.1
	2,007.9	6.5	—	.4	.4	.1	2,008.3	6.4
	416.7	1.4	—	14.6	14.6	2.4	431.3	1.4
	11,422.5	36.9	—	482.4	482.4	78.7	11,904.9	37.8
	24.6	.1	—	14.8	14.8	2.4	39.4	.1
	30,933.8	100.0	100.4	512.2	612.6	100.0	31,546.4	100.0

d pomegranates. [3] Less than 0.05 percent. [4] Includes Georgia. [5] Some United States totals
ples. [6] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios.

RB, ESS.

Table 18—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Valu

State	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Pe
			Sweet	Tart			
							1,000 Doll
Maine	15,470	—	—	—	—	—	
N.H.	9,280	—	—	—	—	—	
Vt.	7,650	—	—	—	—	—	
Mass	19,400	—	—	—	31,388	—	
R.I.	919	—	—	—	—	—	
Conn.	7,686	—	—	—	—	—	
N.Y.	103,790	—	2,070	5,806	—	37,975	
N.J.	12,760	—	—	—	6,591	—	2
Pa.	45,600	—	763	1,540	—	9,352	1
Ohio	24,650	—	—	—	—	2,076	
Ind.	9,088	—	—	—	—	—	
Ill.	12,019	—	—	—	—	—	
Mich.	54,900	—	10,266	30,396	—	12,375	
Wis.	8,432	—	—	2,139	28,836	—	
Minn.	4,278	—	—	—	—	—	
Iowa	1,267	—	—	—	—	—	
Mo.	7,000	—	—	—	—	1,067	
Kans	989	—	—	—	—	—	
Del.	1,067	—	—	—	—	—	
Md.	8,613	—	—	—	—	—	
Va.	33,540	—	—	—	—	—	
W. Va.	19,240	—	—	—	—	—	
N.C.	24,180	—	—	—	—	1,518	
S.C.	3,927	—	—	—	—	[4]1,746	6
Ga.	4,464	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ky.	2,206	—	—	—	—	—	
Tenn.	1,280	—	—	—	—	—	
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ark	415	—	—	—	—	1,122	
La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Okla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mont.	—	—	435	—	—	—	
Idaho	20,735	—	2,099	—	—	—	
Colo.	5,950	—	—	391	—	—	
N. Mex.	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	
Ariz.	—	—	—	—	—	14,508	
Utah	6,812	540	2,464	2,361	—	—	
Wash.	288,000	965	30,139	—	2,804	25,828	
Ore.	13,860	—	15,900	1,015	2,203	—	
Calif.	40,560	32,200	27,676	—	—	1,215,585	17
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	
U.S.[5]	821,827	33,705	91,812	43,648	71,822	1,323,152	36

: Value of production, by States, 1980[1]

Noncitrus					Total	
Peaches	Pears	Prunes and Plums	Straw-berries	Other[2]	Value	% of U.S.
0 Dollars						Percent
—	—	—	—	6,480	21,950	0.6
—	—	—	—	—	9,280	.3
—	—	—	—	—	7,650	.2
600	—	—	—	—	51,388	1.4
—	—	—	—	—	919	(3)
840	705	—	—	—	9,231	.3
3,055	3,763	—	3,614	—	160,073	4.4
22,880	—	—	1,658	15,860	59,749	1.7
15,225	1,047	—	2,686	—	76,213	2.1
2,988	—	—	5,208	—	34,922	1.0
2,000	—	—	—	—	11,088	.3
4,440	—	—	—	—	16,459	.5
7,680	2,230	2,600	5,701	14,104	140,252	3.9
—	—	—	2,973	—	42,200	1.2
—	—	—	—	—	4,278	.1
—	—	—	—	—	1,267	(3)
1,740	—	—	—	—	9,807	.3
1,300	—	—	—	—	2,289	.1
165	—	—	—	—	1,232	(3)
2,527	—	—	—	—	11,140	.3
4,992	—	—	—	—	38,532	1.1
2,904	—	—	—	—	22,144	.6
5,760	—	—	2,538	4,883	38,879	1.1
62,480	—	—	—	—	68,153	1.8
16,920	—	—	—	—	21,384	.6
—	—	—	27,930	—	27,930	.8
2,883	—	—	—	—	5,089	.1
1,495	—	—	—	—	2,775	.1
3,150	—	—	—	—	3,150	.1
613	—	—	—	—	613	(3)
3,645	—	—	793	—	5,975	.2
1,280	—	—	1,829	—	3,109	.1
1,424	—	—	—	—	1,424	(3)
3,360	—	—	—	—	3,360	.1
—	—	—	—	—	435	(3)
1,625	—	2,752	—	—	27,211	.8
3,222	842	—	—	—	10,405	.3
—	—	—	—	—	1,800	.1
—	—	—	—	—	14,508	.4
1,925	900	—	—	—	15,002	.4
5,549	56,450	3,442	6,038	7,672	426,887	11.8
2,899	42,640	4,983	15,333	13,264	112,097	3.1
176,438	73,311	184,310	201,266	112,166	2,063,512	57.4
—	—	—	—	10,917	10,917	.3
368,004	181,888	198,087	277,387	185,346	3,596,678	100.0

Table 18—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value o

State	Citrus fruits[6]						
					Total		
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other[7]	Value	% of U.S.	
	1,000 Dollars					*Percent*	
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N.H.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mass	—	—	—	—	—	—	
R.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Conn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N.J.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mich	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kans	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Del.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Md.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
W. Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
S.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fla.	1,048,947	243,950	—	91,537	1,384,434	74.1	1
Ky.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tenn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ark	—	—	—	—	—	—	
La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Okla	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Texas	19,785	26,228	—	—	46,013	2.4	
Mont	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colo	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N. Mex.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ariz.	10,897	7,770	24,675	3,248	46,590	2.5	
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Calif.	224,548	22,227	136,644	8,415	391,834	21.0	2
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	
U.S.[5]	1,304,177	300,175	161,319	103,200	1,868,871	100.0	5

[1] Preliminary. [2] Bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, and pom
not add due to rounding. [6] 1979/80 crop. [7] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples. [8] A

Source: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, Vegetable Report and Citrus Annual, CRB E

Value of production, by States, 1980—Continued.

	Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total of all fruits and tree nuts	
					Total			
of U.S.	Value	% of U.S.	Pecans	Other[6]	Value	% of U.S.	Value	% of U.S.
rcent	*1,000 Dollars*	*Percent*	*1,000 Dollars*			*Percent*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Percent*
—	21,950	0.4	—	—	—	—	21,950	0.3
—	9,280	.2	—	—	—	—	9,280	.1
—	7,650	.1	—	—	—	—	7,650	.1
—	51,388	.9	—	—	—	—	51,388	.8
—	919	(3)	—	—	—	—	919	(3)
—	9,231	.2	—	—	—	—	9,231	.1
—	160,073	2.9	—	—	—	—	160,073	2.5
—	59,749	1.1	—	—	—	—	59,749	.9
—	76,213	1.4	—	—	—	—	76,213	1.2
—	34,922	.6	—	—	—	—	34,922	.5
—	11,088	.2	—	—	—	—	11,088	.2
—	16,459	.3	—	—	—	—	16,459	.3
—	140,252	2.6	—	—	—	—	140,252	2.2
—	42,200	.8	—	—	—	—	42,200	.7
—	4,278	.1	—	—	—	—	4,278	.1
—	1,267	(3)	—	—	—	—	1,267	(3)
—	9,870	.2	—	—	—	—	9,807	.2
—	2,289	(3)	—	—	—	—	2,289	(3)
—	1,232	(3)	—	—	—	—	1,232	(3)
—	11,140	.2	—	—	—	—	11,140	.2
—	38,532	.7	—	—	—	—	38,532	.6
—	22,144	.4	—	—	—	—	22,144	.3
—	38,879	.7	2,030	—	2,030	0.2	40,909	.6
—	68,153	1.2	1,702	—	1,702	.2	69,855	1.1
—	21,384	.4	88,830	—	88,830	9.7	110,214	1.7
.1	1,412,364	25.9	3,400	—	3,400	.4	1,415,764	22.3
—	5,089	.1	—	—	—	—	5,089	.1
—	2,775	.1	—	—	—	—	2,775	(3)
—	3,150	.1	17,830	—	17,830	1.9	20,980	.3
—	613	(3)	5,025	—	5,025	.5	5,638	.1
—	5,975	.1	742	—	742	.1	6,717	.1
—	3,109	.1	9,630	—	9,630	1.1	12,739	.2
—	1,424	(3)	4,010	—	4,010	.4	5,434	.1
.4	49,373	.9	21,900	—	21,900	2.4	71,273	1.1
—	435	(3)	—	—	—	—	435	(3)
—	27,211	.5	—	—	—	—	27,211	.4
—	10,405	.2	—	—	—	—	10,405	.2
—	1,800	(3)	12,325	—	12,325	1.3	14,125	.2
.5	61,098	1.1	—	—	—	—	61,098	1.0
—	15,002	.3	—	—	—	—	15,002	.2
—	426,887	7.8	—	460	460	.1	427,347	6.8
—	112,097	2.1	—	16,513	16,513	1.8	128,610	2.0
.0	2,455,346	44.9	—	711,560	711,560	77.6	3,166,906	49.7
—	10,917	.2	—	20,650	20,650	2.3	31,567	.5
.0	5,465,549	100.0	167,424	749,183	916,607	100.0	6,382,156	100.0

and pomegranates. [3] Less than 0.05 percent. [4] Includes Georgia. [5] Some United States total do
ples. [6] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios.

, CRB ESS.

Table 19—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, United States, crop year, 1978, 1979, and 1980[1]

Commodity	Utilized production			Value production		
	Crop year			Crop year		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	1,000 short tons			*1,000 dollars*		
NONCITRUS:						
Apples, commercial	3,772	4,059	4,346	781,350	883,384	821,827
Apricots, 3 States	126	144	119	31,364	39,341	33,705
Avocados, 2 States[2]	146	102	(4)	94,233	128,498	(4)
Bananas, Hawaii	3	3	2	1,055	1,138	1,148
Bushberries	66	68	81	83,222	74,488	62,263
Cherries, sweet	157	182	166	107,828	109,212	91,812
Cherries, tart	91	85	108	79,334	80,505	43,648
Cranberries	123	124	134	52,903	66,039	71,822
Dates, California	22	22	22	10,452	10,817	13,658
Figs, California	32	39	41	10,049	15,759	12,118
Grapes	4,318	4,989	5,576	1,005,794	1,180,025	1,323,152
Nectarines, California	148	172	192	45,436	33,884	44,468
Olives, California	126	62	111	38,178	25,296	38,406
Papayas, Hawaii	32	21	24	8,304	9,515	9,769
Peaches[3]	1,258	1,432	1,480	301,143	331,282	368,004
Pears	723	854	886	158,724	174,295	181,888
Pineapples, Hawaii	675	681	(4)	63,090	69,462	(4)
Plums, California	154	175	160	56,980	48,475	71,840
Pomegranates, California	10	9	12	2,214	2,786	3,516
Prunes, California	411	427	567	91,872	110,432	112,470
Prunes and plums, other States	70	62	77	10,797	12,934	13,777
Strawberries	318	311	340	197,275	237,448	277,387
Total noncitrus[5]	12,781	14,014	14,444	3,231,597	3,645,015	3,596,678
CITRUS:[5]						
Oranges	9,546	9,160	11,839	1,198,657	1,296,044	1,304,177
Tangerines	228	237	275	35,560	43,560	37,559
Grapefruit	3,030	2,757	2,986	189,692	231,616	300,175
Lemons	991	745	789	110,635	134,573	161,319
Limes, Florida	18	29	44	8,791	11,635	13,805
Tangelos, Florida[6]	221	189	288	23,128	23,310	26,816
Temples, Florida	221	212	270	26,215	30,503	25,020
Total citrus[5]	14,255	13,329	16,491	1,592,678	1,771,241	1,868,871
TREE NUTS:						
Almonds, California[7]	143	304	271	262,450	579,040	487,500
Filberts, 2 States	14	13	15	11,321	12,369	16,973
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	11	13	15	11,287	16,769	20,650
Pecans	125	105	100	151,250	116,663	167,424
Pistachios	1	9	14	3,100	27,520	55,760
Walnuts	160	208	198	208,320	176,176	168,300
Total tree nuts[5]	454	652	613	647,728	928,537	916,607
Total all fruit and nuts[5]	27,490	27,995	31,549	5,472,003	6,344,793	6,382,156

[1] Preliminary. [2] 1978 indicates 1978/79. [3] Production for clingstone peaches includes cull and cannery diersions but excluded in value. [4] Data available until July 2, 1981. [5] 1978 indicates, 1977/78. [6] Excludes K-early citrus fruit. [7] Production converted to in-shelled equivalent tons, using industry shelling ratios. Value on shelled basis. [8] Due to rounding, totals are not identical in tables. 14, 15, and 17.

Source: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, and Citrus Annual, Vegetable Annual, CRB, ESS.

Table 20--Production and utilization of specified noncitru

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization			
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	B
						1,0
Apricots:						
1976	154.6	128.4	12.7	76.0	10.1	
1977	147.3	141.3	12.0	79.0	10.5	
1978[6]	126.2	126.2	9.2	78.0	8.5	
1979[6]	144.2	144.2	10.9	84.0	10.0	
1980[6]	119.0	119.0	11.7	74.8	7.1	
Bananas:						
1976	2.5	2.5	2.5	—	—	
1977	2.9	2.9	2.9	—	—	
1978	2.9	2.9	2.9	—	—	
1979	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	—	
1980	2.3	2.3	2.3	—	—	
Bushberries:						
1976	29.0	28.8	2.0	—	—	
1977	29.5	29.1	1.9	—	—	
1978	66.8	66.5	15.7	—	—	
1979	68.4	68.0	19.5	—	—	
1980	83.8	80.5	23.3	—	—	
Cherries, sweet:						
1976	172.3	167.1	94.5	11.2	—	5
1977	148.9	148.4	72.3	10.5	—	5
1978	156.8	156.8	66.7	12.8	—	6
1979	182.0	181.8	83.8	14.9	—	7
1980	171.7	166.3	84.5	15.2	—	5
Cherries, tart:						
1976	73.3	73.3	3.0	18.6	49.1	
1977	105.5	105.5	3.1	30.1	69.6	
1978	90.6	90.6	2.5	23.8	63.2	
1979	85.2	85.2	2.2	23.0	58.2	
1980	109.1	108.1	3.2	35.6	67.7	
Dates:						
1976	22.4	22.4	22.4	—	—	
1976	25.4	25.4	25.4	—	—	
1978	21.6	21.6	21.6	—	—	
1979	22.4	22.4	22.4	—	—	
1980	22.5	22.5	22.5	—	—	

See footnotes at end of table.

oncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1976-80

Utilization[1]						
Processed (fresh equivalent)						
Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
	Wine	Juice	Oil			
1,000 short tons						
—	—	—	—	29.3	—	115.7
—	—	—	—	39.5	—	129.3
—	—	—	—	30.0	—	117.0
—	—	—	—	39.0	—	133.3
—	—	—	—	25.0	—	107.3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	26.7
—	—	—	—	—	—	27.3
—	—	—	—	—	—	50.8
—	—	—	—	—	—	48.5
—	—	—	—	—	—	57.2
51.4	—	—	—	—	10.0	72.6
54.1	—	—	—	—	11.4	76.1
62.7	—	—	—	—	15.3	90.1
75.1	—	—	—	—	8.1	98.0
59.5	—	—	—	—	7.2	81.8
—	—	—	—	—	2.6	70.3
—	—	—	—	—	2.7	102.4
—	—	—	—	—	1.2	88.1
—	—	—	—	—	2.0	83.1
—	—	—	—	—	1.7	105.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 20—Production and utilization of specif

Commodity and crop year	Production			
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Canned
Figs:				
1976	32.1	32.1	[4]1.9	—
1977	41.5	41.5	[4]3.4	—
1978	31.6	31.6	[4]3.7	—
1979	38.7	38.7	[4]3.8	—
1980	40.8	40.8	[4]2.1	—
Grapes:				
1976	4,398.3	4,093.0	466.3	48.0
1977	4,297.8	4,296.2	481.4	54.0
1978	4,566.7	4,317.8	437.3	55.0
1979	4,989.0	4,988.7	524.1	60.0
1980	5,576.1	5,575.8	551.0	63.0
Nectarines:				
1976	128.0	128.0	127.5	—
1977	155.0	155.0	155.0	—
1978	148.0	148.0	144.7	—
1979	172.0	172.0	171.0	—
1980	192.5	192.5	192.0	—
Olives:				
1976	80.0	80.0	.6	65.5
1977	43.0	43.0	.6	32.3
1978	126.0	126.0	.8	99.1
1979	62.0	62.0	.5	52.3
1980	111.0	111.0	.7	77.1
Papayas:				
1976	25.0	25.0	21.8	—
1977	31.8	31.8	27.0	—
1978	32.0	32.0	27.3	—
1979	20.5	20.5	18.2	—
1980	24.4	24.4	22.3	—
Peaches:				
1976	1,509.2	1,320.9	575.6	663.2
1977	1,477.7	1,412.9	572.0	752.4
1978	1,326.4	1,257.9	567.9	615.4
1979	1,457.6	1,423.4	631.5	713.8
1980	1,536.8	1,479.6	665.6	748.2
Pears:				
1976	839.1	819.1	339.2	[5]471.4
1977	781.6	779.5	298.2	[5]473.7
1978	723.3	723.3	297.1	[5]420.9
1979	854.7	854.2	300.1	[5]544.0
1980	885.8	885.8	347.7	[5]530.1

See footnotes at end of table.

specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1976-80—Continued

Utilization[1]								
Processed (fresh equivalent)								
anned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
			Wine	Juice	Oil			
		1,000 short tons						
—	—	—	—	—	—	30.2	—	30.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	38.1	—	38.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	27.9	—	27.9
—	—	—	—	—	—	34.9	—	34.9
—	—	—	—	—	—	38.7	—	38.7
8.0	—	—	2,321.7	262.8	—	982.5	11.6	3,626.7
4.0	—	—	2,411.5	207.6	—	1,134.0	7.8	2,814.9
5.0	—	—	2,671.4	389.8	—	759.0	5.4	3,880.6
0.0	—	—	2,713.1	306.4	—	1,380.9	4.3	4,464.4
3.0	—	—	2,991.3	344.7	—	1,624.0	1.8	5,024.8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5
5.5	—	—	—	—	3.7	—	10.2	79.4
2.3	—	—	—	—	2.3	—	7.8	42.4
9.1	—	—	—	—	7.3	—	18.8	125.2
2.3	—	—	—	—	1.6	—	7.6	61.5
7.1	—	—	—	—	8.0	—	25.2	110.3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1
3.2	54.9	—	—	—	—	15.0	12.2	745.3
2.4	54.9	—	—	—	—	21.0	12.6	840.9
5.4	34.9	—	—	—	—	17.5	22.2	690.0
3.8	46.8	—	—	—	—	16.5	14.8	791.9
8.2	32.1	—	—	—	—	23.5	10.3	814.0
1.4	—	—	—	—	—	8.5	N.A.	479.9
3.7	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	N.A.	481.3
0.9	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	N.A.	426.2
4.0	—	—	—	—	—	10.1	N.A.	554.1
0.1	—	—	—	—	—	8.1	N.A.	538.1

Table 20—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit

Commodity and crop year	Production					
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	B
						1,0
California, plums:						
1976	115.0	115.0	111.9	—	—	
1977	157.0	157.0	156.0	—	—	
1978	154.0	154.0	151.0	—	—	
1979	175.0	175.0	(6)	—	—	
1980	160.0	160.0	157.4	—	—	
California, prunes:						
1976	473.6	473.6	—	—	—	
1977	508.8	508.8	—	—	—	
1978	410.5	410.5	—	—	—	
1979	427.0	427.0	—	—	—	
1980	567.2	567.2	—	—	—	
Other prunes and plums:[7]						
1976	77.0	73.5	38.2	20.9	1.6	
1977	61.0	58.0	30.7	14.2	1.3	
1978	69.8	69.2	41.0	16.1	3.1	
1979	62.2	62.2	36.5	11.9	1.9	
1980	76.6	76.6	41.1	18.5	2.2	
Strawberries:						
1976	285.6	285.6	180.0	—	—	
1977	325.4	325.4	209.4	—	—	
1978	318.5	318.5	227.8	—	—	
1979	310.7	310.7	209.5	—	—	
1980	339.5	339.5	229.7	—	—	

[1] For all items except bananas and California-apricots, dates, persimmons, plums, and prunes, utilization categories to avoid disclosure of individual operations. [2] Some totals do not add due juice, etc., and olives, chopped, minced, brined and other cures. [4] Includes canned figs. [5] Mostly avoid disclosure of individual operations. [6] Missing data not published to avoid disclosure of Washington.

Source: Noncitrus Fruit and Nut Annual and Vegetable Report, CRB, ESCS.

s fruit, United States, crops of 1976-80—Continued

Utilization[1]						
Processed (fresh equivalent)						
Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
	Wine	Juice	Oil			
1,000 short tons						
—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1
—	—	—	—	—		1.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	(6)
—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6
—	—	—	—	473.6	—	473.6
—	—	—	—	508.8	—	508.8
—	—	—	—	410.5	—	410.5
—	—	—	—	427.0	—	427.0
—	—	—	—	567.2	—	567.2
—	—	—	—	12.8	—	35.4
—	—	—	—	11.8	—	27.3
—	—	—	—	9.1	—	28.3
—	—	—	—	11.9	—	25.7
—	—	—	—	14.8	—	35.5
—	—	—	—	—	—	105.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	116.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	90.7
—	—	—	—	—	—	101.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	109.8

runes, some quantities canned, frozen, or otherwise processed are included in other
dd due to rounding. [3] Tart cherries, juice, wine, and brined; sweet cherries, frozen,
Mostly canned, includes small quantities dried other uses not published by States to
re of individual operations but included in total. [7] Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, and

Table 21—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Season average prices per unit received by growers, 1979, and 1980

Commodity	Unit	1979			1980[1]		
		Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
		Dollars					
NONCITRUS:[2]							
Apples, commercial	Lb.	0.154	[3]114.00	0.109	(4)	(4)	0.095
Apricots, 3 States	Ton	390.00	264.00	273.00	564.00	252.00	283.00
Avocados:[5]	Ton	1,256.00	—	1,256.00	(4)	(4)	(4)
California[5]	Ton	1,496.00	—	1,496.00	(4)	(4)	(4)
Bananas, Hawaii	Lb.	.205	—	.205	.255	—	.255
Blackberries	Lb.	.656	.579	.582	.425	.199	.203
Blueberries	Lb.	.626	.404	.490	.607	.345	.459
Boysenberries[6]	Lb.	.800	.797	.797	.458	.299	.304
Currants	Lb.	.378	.424	.423	.475	.450	.451
Loganberries	Lb.	.600	.609	.609	.446	.237	.240
Black raspberries	Lb.	.898	.923	.923	.577	.452	.453
Red raspberries	Lb.	.713	.686	.689	.656	.285	.330
Cherries, sweet	Ton	709.00	509.00	601.00	724.00	375.00	552.00
Cherries, tart	Lb.	.394	.475	.472	.295	.199	.202
Cranberries	Bbl.	—	—	26.70	—	—	(4)
Dates, California	Ton	484.00	—	484.00	607.00	—	607.00
Figs, California	Ton	416.00	397.00	407.00	493.00	286.00	297.00
Grapes	Ton	417.00	215.00	237.00	558.00	202.00	237.00
California	Ton	402.00	215.00	236.00	545.00	203.00	238.00
Nectarines, California	Ton	198.00	69.00	197.00	231.00	78.00	231.00
Olives, California	Ton	420.00	408.00	408.00	450.00	345.00	346.00
Papayas, Hawaii	Lb.	.256	.040	23.2	.216	.034	.200
Peaches	Lb.	.153	[3]173.00	.116	.166	[3]181.00	.124
Pears	Ton	276.00	[7]166.00	204.00	262.00	[7]170.00	205.00
Pineapples, Hawaii	Ton	320.00	67.00	102.00	(4)	(4)	(4)
Plums, California	Ton	—	—	277.00	465.00	14.00	449.00
Pomegranates, California	Ton	—	—	324.00	—	—	293.00
Prunes, California	Ton	—	812.00	812.00	—	690.00	690.00
Prunes and plums, other States	Ton	258.00	137.00	208.00	217.00	137.00	180.00
Strawberries	Lb.	.429	.285	.382	.478	.263	.409
CITRUS:[8]							
Oranges	Box	8.39	5.62	6.15	5.13	4.68	4.76
Tangerines	Box	11.08	4.03	8.07	8.49	2.66	5.96
Grapefruit	Box	4.61	2.58	3.44	5.13	3.45	4.10
Lemons	Box	10.61	.99	6.87	11.54	3.77	7.77
Limes	Box	23.00	2.40	16.16	20.25	2.52	12.55
Tangelos	Box	6.49	4.96	5.55	6.23	3.39	4.19
Temples	Box	7.25	5.86	6.49	4.75	3.67	4.17
TREE NUTS:							
Almond, California	Lb.	—	—	1.54	—	—	1.50
Filberts, 2 States	Ton	—	—	951.00	—	—	1,132.00
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	Lb.	—	—	.629	—	—	.700
Pistachios	Lb.	—	—	1.60	—	—	2.05
Pecans, all	Lb.	—	—	.554	—	—	.834
Improved	Lb.	—	—	.707	—	—	.916
Native and seeding	Lb.	—	—	.419	—	—	.669
Walnuts, 2 States	Ton	—	—	847.00	—	—	850.00

[1] Preliminary. [2] Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse door for Washington and Oregon, frist delivery point of first sale in all other States. Processing fruit prices for all States are equivalent returns at processing plant door. [3] Dollars per ton. [4] Data available July 2, 1981. [5] 1979 indicated 1979/80. [6] Includes youngberries. [7] Excludes dried pears. [8] Equivalent packinghouse door 1979 indicates 1978/79.

Source: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, Agricultural Prices and Vegetable Reports, CRB, ESS.

Table 22—Fruit for processing: Season average price per
by type of use, princip

Fruit, use and States	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
			Dollars		
Apricots:					
Canning:					
California	140.00	162.00	229.00	261.00	267.00
Freezing:					
California	127.00	161.00	226.00	244.00	215.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	345.00	283.00	234.00	275.00	222.00
Cherries, tart:					
Processing, all:					
New York	490.00	590.00	858.00	924.00	380.00
Pennsylvania	516.00	600.00	852.00	1,016.00	492.00
Michigan	506.00	590.00	890.00	972.00	404.00
Wisconsin	518.00	578.00	912.00	906.00	370.00
Cherries, sweet:					
Processing, all:					
New York	267.00	394.00	461.00	398.00	368.00
Michigan	358.00	405.00	456.00	396.00	291.00
Canning:					
Washington	383.00	416.00	753.00	572.00	499.00
Oregon	390.00	492.00	791.00	700.00	554.00
Michigan	400.00	420.00	466.00	392.00	340.00
Brining:					
Washington	267.00	408.00	659.00	466.00	318.00
Oregon	336.00	393.00	590.00	510.00	463.00
California	293.00	394.00	(2)	729.00	424.00
Michigan	340.00	400.00	444.00	398.00	260.00
Figs-California:					
All processing	178.00	289.00	313.00	397.00	286.00
Grapes-California:[3]					
All processing	124.00	159.00	201.00	215.00	203.00

[1] Prices are basis bulk fruit at first delivery point for all California fruits except prunes and
grapes and for fruits in other States are equivalent processing plant door returns. [2] Not publ
wine, raisin varieties for dried (fresh basis).

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, CRB, ESS.

ice per ton received by growers for selected noncitrus fruit, principal States, 1976-80[1]

Fruit, use and States	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
			Dollars		
Grapes—					
California (Cont'd.):					
Dried (fresh basis)	157.00	184.00	243.00	253.00	229.00
Wine	112.00	146.00	188.00	194.00	187.00
Peaches, clingstone:					
Canning:					
California	137.00	141.00	163.00	179.00	188.00
Peaches, freestone:					
Canning:					
Pennsylvania	(2)	(2)	(2)	178.00	158.00
Virginia	116.00	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
California	119.00	132.00	137.00	158.00	153.00
Freezing:					
California	111.00	114.00	(2)	(2)	(2)
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	232.00	199.00	185.00	136.00	115.00
Pears, Bartett:					
Canning:					
Washington	108.00	112.00	178.00	170.00	175.00
California	131.00	144.00	216.00	201.00	210.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	180.00	187.00	323.00	141.00	93.00
Prunes and plums:					
Canning:					
Michigan	(2)	95.00	94.00	127.00	175.00
Oregon	81.00	88.00	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prunes:					
Drying (fresh basis):					
California	129.00	156.00	218.00	259.00	198.00

s and pears for drying and processed grapes. Prices for California prunes and pears for drying and t published to avoid disclosing individual operations. [3] All grape varieties used for processing and

Table 23—Fresh fruit: Consumer prices indexes, United States by months, 1977-80[1]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents											
Apples (pound):												
1977	168.0	173.1	177.8	186.3	193.0	205.2	218.2	211.0	181.2	161.3	164.0	176.5
1978	180.9	191.3	203.0	217.7	233.7	269.9						
1978	185.1	190.0	204.7	217.8	241.6	284.5	300.3	305.9	246.4	195.3	197.4	200.7
1979	205.8	212.9	219.1	223.1	229.9	232.9	250.2	275.2	244.7	212.7	207.2	221.8
1980	230.4	239.6	250.2	265.5	276.3	293.3	316.6	340.8	295.2	242.2	213.5	218.8
1981	220.8											
Bananas (pound):												
1977	147.6	154.6	176.5	176.2	176.2	174.8	159.3	161.8	155.7	163.5	167.8	160.2
1978	159.8	172.2	196.5	196.1	205.8	178.6						
1978	162.8	177.3	203.4	209.1	208.5	178.0	179.5	178.5	168.2	181.4	175.4	184.8
1979	179.2	188.4	194.7	217.9	212.6	225.3	221.0	202.3	210.3	206.6	209.0	225.2
1980	221.9	238.5	243.9	242.8	249.7	242.6	232.6	234.0	238.0	233.4	235.7	244.1
1981	237.8											
Oranges (dozen):												
1977	148.5	158.4	162.1	161.0	164.3	171.2	172.5	176.4	184.7	198.6	208.6	198.9
1978	189.3	198.0	202.4	202.3	204.4	213.5						
1978	201.3	199.6	203.2	199.9	211.2	230.2	235.0	263.5	297.1	312.9	274.5	233.5
1979	250.4	254.3	261.4	267.7	267.1	311.5	313.5	316.2	312.3	306.7	293.7	256.7
1980	236.2	231.1	238.1	240.6	243.9	264.4	273.9	297.1	296.5	312.9	316.6	299.3
1981	272.9											

[1] From 1977,-June 1978, these indexes were entitled Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, BLS discontinued these indexes as of June 1978. Starting with Jan. 1978 new index entitled All Urban Consumers, replaced previous index.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 24—Selected wholesale canned fruit and fruit juice prices, United States, by months, 1979-81

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per dozen											
CANNED FRUIT:												
Applesauce (No. 303 can):												
1977	3.280	3.229	3.229	3.242	3.242	3.254	3.254	3.254	3.344	3.424	3.384	3.406
1978	3.407	3.407	3.424	3.470	3.503	3.503	3.503	3.503	3.535	3.544	3.579	3.579
1979	3.579	3.591	3.591	3.640	3.640	3.656	3.697	3.730	3.858	3.903	3.903	3.903
1980	3.903	3.903	3.903	3.903	3.903	3.903	3.903	3.903	3.919	3.796	3.820	3.869
1981	3.869											
Fruit cocktail (No. 2½ can):												
1977	5.972	5.972	5.972	6.009	6.155	6.275	6.275	6.275	6.205	6.205	6.205	6.205
1978	6.205	6.205	6.275	6.324	6.349	6.441	6.622	6.884	6.925	7.159	7.216	7.383
1979	7.383	7.387	7.387	7.424	7.424	7.507	7.571	7.571	7.641	7.641	7.641	7.571
1980	7.788	7.864	8.007	8.080	8.080	8.228	8.301	8.301	8.388	8.521	8.785	8.691
1981	8.691											
Peaches (No. 2½ can):												
1977	5.259	5.259	5.308	5.346	5.444	5.563	5.444	5.259	5.259	5.235	5.406	5.406
1978	5.431	5.431	5.431	5.479	5.503	5.693	5.885	7.099	6.130	6.274	6.274	6.451
1979	6.451	6.451	6.451	6.451	6.451	6.539	6.620	6.620	6.661	6.661	6.661	6.591
1980	6.661	6.591	6.661	6.735	6.735	6.954	7.025	7.025	7.083	7.153	7.387	7.391
1981	7.391											
Pears (No. 2½ can):												
1977	5.585	5.585	5.564	5.626	5.708	5.769	5.769	5.769	5.790	5.851	5.973	6.014
1978	6.137	6.137	5.431	6.282	6.239	6.462	6.808	7.099	7.177	7.372	7.474	7.492
1979	7.512	7.512	7.512	7.512	7.512	7.622	7.653	7.653	7.653	7.712	7.712	7.712
1980	7.712	7.653	7.653	7.773	7.773	7.897	7.957	7.957	7.969	8.191	8.308	8.230
1981	8.372											
CANNED JUICE:												
Apple (32-oz. bottle):												
1977	5.123	5.273	5.334	5.359	5.430	5.526	5.526	5.526	5.611	5.631	5.631	5.717
1978	5.717	5.802	5.917	5.977	6.100	6.148	6.197	6.245	6.367	6.251	6.450	6.450
1979	6.450	6.450	6.582	6.874	6.972	6.972	6.972	6.972	7.134	7.281	7.281	7.232
1980	7.232	7.232	7.232	7.232	7.232	7.232	7.232	7.085	7.290	7.290	7.290	7.320
1981	7.320											
Orange (No. 3 can):												
1977	5.142	5.889	5.913	5.913	5.913	5.999	5.999	6.219	6.440	6.440	7.052	7.174
1978	7.272	7.529	7.529	7.529	7.529	7.529	7.713	7.713	7.889	7.889	8.550	8.766
1979	8.705	8.705	8.705	8.705	8.705	8.680	8.705	8.705	8.705	8.705	8.705	8.705
1980	8.705	8.705	8.705	8.705	8.705	8.729	8.729	8.729	8.729	8.729	8.729	8.729
1981	8.362											
Grapefruit (No. 3 can):												
1977	4.643	5.182	5.182	5.378	5.427	5.427	5.515	5.515	5.427	6.440	5.427	5.427
1978	5.427	5.427	5.427	5.333	5.427	5.446	5.446	5.446	5.446	5.446	5.760	5.956
1979	6.102	6.200	6.200	6.200	6.200	—	6.200	6.338	6.906	7.151	7.444	7.542
1980	7.600	7.600	7.660	7.660	7.758	7.856	7.856	7.856	7.758	7.758	7.758	7.758
1981	7.870											

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 25—Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida stocks, packs, supplies, and movements, current season with comparison

Item and Season	Carryin	Pack	Imports	Total supply	Total season movements	Carryout
			Million gallons[1]			
Grapefruit:						
1975/76	4.2	9.5	—	13.7	10.5	3.3
1976/77	3.3	12.4	—	15.7	11.9	3.8
1977/78	3.8	14.0	—	17.8	13.7	4.2
1978/79	4.2	14.4	—	18.6	16.3	2.3
1979/80	2.3	19.6	—	21.9	17.0	4.9
1980/81	4.9					
Tangerine:						
1975/76	.4	1.1	—	1.5	1.1	.4
1976/77	.4	.9	—	1.3	1.1	.2
1977/78	.2	1.7	—	1.9	1.5	.4
1978/79	.4	1.4	—	1.8	1.2	.6
1979/80	.6	2.1	—	2.7	1.8	.9
1980/81	.9					

[1]Grapefruit-40 degree brix, and Tangerine-42 degree brix.
Compiled from Florida Citrus Processor Association.

Table 26—Selected fresh citrus fruit prices, f.o.b. packed fresh, by months, 1977-81

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per box											
ORANGES:												
Florida:												
1977	5.00	7.50	7.50	7.25	7.80	8.60	—	—	—	—	9.75	8.80
1978	8.40	8.90	9.60	9.50	9.50	9.80	10.00	—	—	—	10.10	9.80
1979	9.90	10.10	10.50	10.00	10.20	10.50	—	—	—	—	9.80	9.75
1980	8.40	8.45	8.60	8.10	8.40	9.50	9.75	—	—	—	10.00	9.25
1981	7.75											
Texas:												
1977	5.09	7.08	6.69	6.48	6.84	6.97	—	—	—	9.00	8.95	8.26
1978	8.11	9.37	9.43	9.11	9.50	9.56	—	—	—	—	11.50	9.85
1979	9.71	9.67	10.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.35	11.28	10.84
1980	9.51	9.86	8.94	8.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.30	11.30
1981	8.58											
Arizona:												
1977	6.80	7.35	5.76	5.20	6.50	7.50	7.20	7.65	—	—	13.90	10.80
1978	10.40	9.92	10.09	9.00	9.90	9.64	8.84	—	—	22.80	16.70	13.20
1979	11.10	12.38	11.36	12.30	13.00	10.90	8.72	—	—	—	15.50	10.60
1980	8.15	8.52	8.25	7.30	7.65	8.15	8.05	6.35	—	—	14.60	14.80
1981	12.20											
California:												
1977	7.00	7.50	7.28	7.38	7.11	7.88	7.70	8.78	9.10	9.70	12.70	11.30
1978	11.90	11.20	10.54	9.37	9.97	10.10	10.70	13.40	14.50	14.30	13.50	13.50
1979	13.50	12.29	13.68	13.19	13.58	15.98	13.50	12.40	12.40	12.83	15.24	11.10
1980	9.20	9.50	9.70	9.22	9.09	9.02	9.40	9.00	10.60	12.00	14.70	12.70
1981	10.70											
GRAPEFRUIT:												
Florida:												
1977	5.53	6.87	6.43	6.30	6.88	7.04	—	—	—	7.22	6.24	6.35
1978	6.07	6.05	5.72	5.69	6.17	7.02	—	—	—	8.52	6.63	6.20
1979	6.55	6.91	7.34	7.97	8.70	—	—	—	—	8.84	8.57	8.74
1980	7.85	7.96	8.11	8.36	9.14	—	—	—	—	9.47	8.41	8.80
1981	8.73											
Texas:												
1977	5.30	6.80	6.14	6.22	5.82	6.12	—	—	—	13.40	8.20	7.66
1978	5.88	5.80	5.04	4.82	5.46	5.50	—	—	—	—	7.30	7.03
1979	6.52	7.35	7.33	7.78	—	—	—	—	—	11.92	10.12	9.16
1980	8.06	7.56	8.38	8.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.40	9.30
1981	8.16											
LEMONS:												
Arizona:												
1977	10.30	9.70	9.45	12.10	—	—	—	—	15.20	13.00	10.70	10.30
1978	9.62	9.98	9.84	11.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.60	11.70
1979	12.20	12.90	12.20	12.50	14.50	12.60	—	—	25.20	25.70	20.60	17.50
1980	14.20	11.80	11.60	12.80	—	—	—	—	21.70	20.20	17.70	14.40
1981	13.00											
California:												
1977	10.20	10.20	9.18	9.40	9.74	10.30	10.30	12.20	13.50	12.90	10.80	10.40
1978	10.00	10.70	9.54	10.50	12.10	16.00	21.20	21.20	16.70	16.60	11.90	11.80
1979	12.50	12.40	13.50	14.40	16.80	18.80	28.50	36.90	25.90	23.10	17.80	16.20
1980	12.40	13.70	14.00	14.60	14.60	15.60	17.00	23.00	22.00	18.30	18.00	14.50
1981	13.50											

Source: Agricultural Prices, CRB, ESS.

Table 27—Citrus fruit: United States exports of selected fresh items, by areas of destination, 1975/76 to 1980/81[1]

Item and season	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Other EC[2]	Other	Total		
				1,000 metric tons			
Fresh fruit							
Orange							
1975/76	177	22	77	15	114	149	440
1976/77	170	16	54	7	77	151	398
1977/78	150	4	32	3	39	146	335
1978/79	129	—	23	1	24	129	300
1979/80	160	15	64	5	84	215	459
1979/80 thru Dec :	25	—	—	—	—	14	39
1980/81 thru Dec :	22	—	—	—	—	19	41
Grapefruit:							
1975/76	63	5	69	2	76	146	285
1976/77	57	2	61	5	68	149	274
1977/78	60	3	77	2	82	123	265
1978/79	48	3	69	2	75	155	278
1979/80	57	5	80	2	87	127	271
1979/80 thru Dec :	16	1	20	—	21	17	54
1980/81 thru Dec :	17	1	31	—	32	21	70
Lemons:							
1975/76	16	4	43	26	73	101	190
1976/77	16	6	50	44	100	125	241
1977/78	16	3	32	31	66	124	206
1978/79	13	4	29	35	68	130	211
1979/80	16	4	23	14	41	111	168
1979/80 thru Dec :	6	—	5	7	12	43	61
1980/81 thru Dec :	6	—	9	5	14	42	62

[1]Season beginning August 1 for fresh lemons, September 1 for fresh grapefruit and November 1 for fresh oranges. [2]Belguim-Luxembourg, Denmark, West Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands and Ireland.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Serivce

Table 28—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Production and season average prices received by growers, 1978, 1979, and indicated 1980 production

State and area	Production			Price per pound		
	1978[2]	1979[2]	1980	1978	1979	1980
	Million pounds			*Cents*		
Eastern States:						
Maine	75.0	86.0	85.0	13.2	14.6	18.2
New Hampshire	60.0	58.0	58.0	13.4	12.7	16.0
Vermont	49.0	49.0	50.5	12.8	12.1	15.3
Massachusetts	105.0	95.0	100.0	13.8	15.5	19.4
Rhode Island	6.0	5.0	5.5	14.1	13.2	16.7
Connecticut	50.0	45.0	42.0	13.6	14.7	18.3
New York	1,080.0	1,035.0	1,070.0	8.5	10.0	9.7
New Jersey	90.0	110.0	110.0	11.3	10.6	11.6
Pennsylvania	400.0	535.0	570.0	8.9	8.7	8.0
Delaware	14.0	13.0	13.5	9.1	9.4	7.9
Maryland	85.0	85.0	87.0	10.4	11.7	9.9
Virginia	515.0	470.0	390.0	8.0	8.5	8.6
West Virginia	295.0	260.0	260.0	8.6	8.2	7.4
North Carolina	324.0	362.0	380.0	7.9	7.2	6.5
South Carolina	26.0	35.0	33.0	12.0	13.8	11.9
Georgia	22.0	35.0	36.0	11.5	11.2	12.4
Total	3,196.0	3,278.0	3,290.0			
Central States:						
Ohio	130.0	105.0	170.0	14.3	15.7	14.5
Indiana	60.0	70.0	71.0	13.6	14.5	12.8
Illinois	89.0	110.0	101.0	12.8	12.4	11.9
Michigan	920.0	680.0	900.0	7.6	7.8	6.1
Wisconsin	66.0	54.0	65.0	12.1	13.8	13.6
Minnesota	28.0	15.0	23.0	15.1	18.0	18.6
Iowa	8.9	12.1	8.5	13.8	13.5	14.9
Missouri	40.0	70.0	56.0	15.3	13.1	12.5
Kansas	10.0	15.0	11.0	11.1	9.5	9.7
Kentucky	15.0	21.0	19.0	12.6	11.5	12.9
Tennesse	8.0	10.0	8.0	14.2	14.7	16.0
Arkansas	13.0	24.0	5.0	10.9	11.5	8.3
Total	1,387.9	1,186.1	1,437.5			
Western States:						
Idaho	130.0	125.0	145.0	14.7	15.0	14.3
Colorado	41.0	100.0	70.0	10.6	8.0	8.5
New Mexico	17.0	14.0	12.0	9.7	13.0	15.0
Utah	35.0	51.0	52.0	11.0	12.8	13.1
Washington	2,148.0	2,619.0	3,000.0	12.6	12.7	9.6
Oregon	142.0	170.0	180.0	11.1	11.0	7.7
California	500.0	600.0	520.0	9.2	10.1	7.8
Total	3,013.0	3,679.0	3,979.0			
United States	7,596.9	8,143.1	8,706.5	10.4	10.9	9.5

[1]In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. [2]Includes unharvested production and exceeds cullage (million pounds): United States 1978-53.2, 1979-25.6.

Source: NONCITRUS FRUITS & NUTS, CRB, ESS.

Table 29—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Production by varieties, United States, 1978, 1979, and 1980

Variety	1978	1979	1980
		Million pounds	
Cortland	159.0	145.4	156.2
Delicious	2,642.4	2,990.0	3,397.0
Golden Delicious	1,240.8	1,456.7	1,464.6
Gravenstein	65.0	74.0	35.0
Jonathan	407.0	426.5	446.1
McIntosh	760.8	683.7	790.6
Northern Spy	109.6	122.8	111.0
R.I. Greening	173.0	139.0	145.0
Rome Beauty	569.8	593.4	612.2
Stayman	227.8	234.3	249.7
Winesap	161.7	141.6	147.1
Yellow Newtown	165.0	219.0	193.0
York Imperial	349.5	354.2	347.3
Other	565.5	562.5	611.7
Total[1]	7,596.9	8,143.1	8,706.5

[1]Commerical crops refer to the total production of apples in orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. Data include quantities of mature fruit not harvested and excess cullage of harvested fruit not included in data in table 28.

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, CRB, ESS.

Table 30—Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to Jan. 1	Jan. 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s						
Total—11 items:							
1976/77	17,441	55,686	73,127	34,245	38,882	58,297	14,830
1977/78	14,830	58,359	73,189	36,092	37,096	59,661	13,527
1978/79	13,527	48,529	60,056	[4] 32,341	[4] 29,717	53,055	9,001
1979/80	9,001	58,334	67,335	[4] 30,029	[4] 37,306	53,646	13,691
1980/81	13,690	60,534	74,225	[4] [5] 29,623	[4] [5] 43,995		
Apricots:[2]							
1976/77	1,534	2,387	3,921	1,877	2,044	3,051	870
1977/78	870	2,269	3,139	1,726	1,413	2,687	452
1978/79	452	2,127	2,579	[3] 1,473	[3] 1,106	2,312	267
1979/80	267	2,887	3,154	[3] 1,403	[3] 1,751	2,438	716
1980/81	716	2,994	3,710	[3] 1,584	[3] 2,126		
Cherries, RSP:							
1976/77	48	438	486	368	118	447	9
1977/78	9	605	614	508	106	605	9
1978/79	9	582	591	467	124	575	15
1979/80	15	526	541	226	315	458	84
1980/81	84	545	629	399	230		
Cherries, sweet:							
1976/77	215	464	679	306	373	551	128
1977/78	128	501	629	290	338	497	131
1978/79	131	485	616	319	298	504	112
1979/80	112	651	763	295	468	528	235
1980/81	235	428	663	—	—		
Fruit cocktail:[2]							
1976/77	3,240	13,605	16,845	7,673	9,172	13,573	3,272
1977/78	3,272	12,979	16,251	7,951	8,300	13,652	2,600
1978/79	2,600	11,704	14,304	[3] 7,538	[3] 676	12,616	1,688
1979/80	1,688	13,815	15,503	[3] 6,957	[3] 8,546	12,808	2,696
1980/81	2,696	14,826	17,522	[3] 6,761	[3] 10,899		
Fruits for salad and mixed:[2]							
1976/77	518	1,249	1,767	1,035	732	1,410	357
1977/78	357	2,160	2,516	1,429	1,087	2,132	384
1978/79	384	2,153	2,537	[3] 1,226	[3] 1,311	2,145	392
1979/80	392	3,145	3,537	[3] 1,282	[3] 2,254	2,432	1,105
1980/81	1,105	3,215	4,320	[3] 1,679	[3] 2,494		
Peaches, spiced clings:[2]							
1976/77	89	172	261	151	110	202	59
1977/78	59	197	256	143	113	171	85
1978/79	85	117	202	[3] 116	[3] 86	151	51
1979/80	51	191	242	[3] 122	[3] 120	158	84
1980/81	84	77	161	[3] 77	[3] 75		
Peaches, clingstone:[2]							
1976/77	6,258	22,783	29,041	13,951	15,090	23,760	5,281
1977/78	5,281	27,568	32,849	16,241	16,608	26,703	6,146
1978/79	6,146	19,874	26,020	[3] 14,252	[3] 11,769	22,691	3,330
1979/80	3,330	24,053	27,383	[3] 13,428	[3] 14,456	22,918	4,465
1980/81	4,465	24,990	29,455	[3] 12,249	[3] 17,206		
Peaches, U.S. freestone:							
1976/77	1,378	2,028	3,406	1,728	1,678	2,650	756
1977/78	756	1,649	2,405	1,000	1,405	1,780	625
1978/79	625	1,538	2,163	[3] 1,150	[3] 1,013	1,911	252
1979/80	252	1,787	2,039	[3] 911	[3] 1,128	1,629	410
1980/81	410	1,774	2,184	[3] 865	[3] 1,319		
Pears:							
1976/77	3,361	11,518	14,879	6,377	8,502	11,375	3,504
1977/78	3,504	9,614	13,118	6,212	6,906	10,434	2,684
1978/79	2,684	9,026	11,710	[3] 5,125	[3] 6,585	9,094	2,616
1979/80	2,616	10,568	13,184	[3] 5,357	[3] 7,827	9,438	3,746
1980/81	3,746	10,651	14,397	[3] 5,552	[3] 8,846		
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1976/77	800	1,042	1,842	779	1,063	1,248	594
1977/78	594	817	1,411	591	820	1,000	411
1978/79	411	923	1,334	675	659	1,056	278
1979/80	278	711	989	549	441	839	150
1980/81	150	1,034	1,184	417	800		

[1] Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries and June 1 for all other items. [2] California only. [3] Stocks and shipments are Dec. 1 figures. [4] Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 figures - due to change in reporting schedule. [5] Excludes cherries sweet.

Source: National Food Processors Association and Canners League of California.

Talbe 31—Canned pineapple and juice: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, current season with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Shipments		Nov. 1 stocks[2]
		To Nov. 1	Total season	To Nov. 1	Total season	To Nov. 1	Total season	
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2½'s							
Canned pineapple:								
1975/76[2]	[3] 4,174	N.A.	14,852	N.A.	19,026	N.A.	13,589	N.A.
1976/77	5,437	9,818	17,270	15,255	22,707	6,940	15,709	8,315
1977/78	6,998	10,422	18,423	17,420	25,421	7,356	16,902	10,064
1978/79	8,520	9,424	18,346	17,944	26,866	7,744	17,902	10,199
1979[4]	12,553	23,680	26,877	36,233	39,430	22,021	26,489	14,212
1980	[5] 11,884	23,393		35,277		23,224		12,053
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's							
Single strength pineapple juice:								
1975/76[2]	[3] 2,116	N.A.	8,713	N.A.	10,829	N.A.	8,594	N.A.
1976/77	2,235	6,021	10,205	8,256	12,440	4,247	9,614	4,009
1977/78	2,826	7,929	11,977	10,775	14,803	4,663	11,356	6,092
1978/79	3,447	6,861	11,336	10,308	14,783	5,078	11,659	5,230
1979[4]	4,280	10,886	12,186	15,166	16,466	10,207	12,087	4,960
1980	[5] 4,218	13,070		17,288		11,526		5,762
	1,000 equivalent cases, 6 No. 10's							
Concentrated pineapple juice:								
1975/76[2]	[3] 389	N.A.	911	N.A.	1,300	N.A.	1,043	N.A.
1976/77	257	774	1,157	1,031	1,414	442	980	589
1977/78	437	611	1,319	1,045	1,756	509	1,268	536
1978/79	488	614	1,353	1,102	1,841	555	1,273	547
1979[4]	500	1,310	1,543	1,810	2,043	1,074	1,414	736
1980	[5] 438	1,202		1,640		923		717

[1] Season beginning June 1. [2] Revisions in beginning inventory, season pack and season shipments, however, monthly breakdown on pack and shipments will not be available. [3] Carryin does not equal total supply minus total shipments from the 1974/75 season. [4] Beginning 1979 can size change from No. 2½'s to No. 2 size can. Note: Beginning 1979 reporting of these data was change to a calendar year basis beginning five month ending May 1979. [5] 1980 carryin have been corrected based on revised data from member companies.

Prepared from reports of Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 32—Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per pound, sold in New York City, indicated months, 1980 and 1979

Commodity and season	Retail price (cents)[1]	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return[2] (f.o.b. shipping point price)[3]	
		Cents	Percentage of retail price	Cents	Percentage of retail price
Apples, Eastern Delicious:					
December 1980	38.0	17.5	46	20.5	54
November 1980	36.3	16.5	45	19.8	55
December 1979	34.7	13.1	38	21.6	62
Apples, Eastern McIntosh:					
December 1980	39.7	21.2	53	18.5	47
November 1980	36.3	18.7	52	17.6	48
December 1979	34.7	17.7	51	17.0	49
Grapefruit:					
December 1980	37.5	27.9	74	9.6	26
November 1980	35.0	25.3	72	9.7	28
December 1979	37.2	28.1	76	9.1	24
Grapes, Emperor:					
December 1980	84.0	51.7	62	32.3	38
November 1980	89.0	55.6	62	33.4	38
December 1979	89.0	55.6	62	33.4	38
Lemons, Western:					
December 1980	94.2	71.3	76	22.9	24
November 1980	80.2	54.3	68	25.9	32
December 1979	82.2	56.9	69	25.3	31
Oranges, Florida:					
December 1980	44.5	34.7	78	9.8	22
November 1980	36.3	25.7	71	10.6	29
December 1979	28.1	17.2	61	10.9	39
Oranges, California Valencia:					
November 1980	52.7	33.0	63	19.7	37
October 1980	52.7	36.1	69	16.6	31
November 1979	52.7	35.6	67	17.4	33

[1]Retail price New York State Dept. of Agriculture. [2]For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers: Because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. [3]Production areas: Apples, Eastern Delicious-New York State; Apples, Eastern McIntosh-New York State; Grapefruit-Florida; Grapes-California; Lemons-California.

Table 33—Fresh fruits: 1980 representative truck rates for selected fruits[1]

Commodity, area, and city	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per package											
Apples (Tray packed carton)												
Yakima, Washington area to:												
Atlanta	2.43	2.41	2.41	2.43	2.46	2.46	2.48	2.48	2.66	2.76	2.69	2.69
Chicago	2.03	2.03	1.98	1.98	1.93	1.98	2.03	2.03	1.98	2.13	2.08	2.08
Dallas	2.22	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.11	2.11	2.17	2.22	2.22	2.44	2.44
Los Angeles	1.28	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.44	1.39	1.50	1.50	1.50
New York City	3.04	3.09	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.12	3.25	3.25	3.25
Hudson Valley, New York area to:												
Atlanta	.94	.94	.94	.94	.94	—	—	—	—	1.00	1.25	1.25
New York City	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	—	—	—	—	.58	.58	.58
Martinsburg, W. Va. area to:												
Atlanta	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	—	—	—	—	.88	.88	.88
New York City	.75	.75	.75	.82	.82	—	—	—	—	.75	.75	.75
Pittsburgh	.60	.65	.65	.65	.65	—	—	—	—	.67	.67	.67
Grapefruit (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.51	—	—	—	.51	.47	.47
Chicago	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.36	1.36	1.44	—	—	—	1.23	1.23	1.31
Los Angeles	2.09	2.09	2.19	2.28	2.45	—	—	—	—	2.46	2.49	2.49
New York City	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.36	1.36	1.44	—	—	—	1.21	1.31	1.31
Grapes (23 lb. lug)												
Fresno area to:												
Atlanta	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	—	—	—	1.58	1.67	1.67	1.53	1.21
Chicago	1.29	1.22	1.22	1.22	—	—	—	1.35	1.35	1.39	1.36	1.29
Dallas	1.08	1.01	1.01	1.01	—	—	—	1.14	1.14	1.18	1.15	1.08
Los Angeles	.34	.34	.34	.34	—	—	—	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34
New York City	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	—	—	—	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.85	1.74
Lemons (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	1.60	1.60	1.55	1.72	2.15	2.50	2.75	2.25	2.20	2.25	2.10	1.80
Chicago	1.90	1.65	1.75	1.75	2.10	2.55	2.60	2.25	2.00	1.95	1.75	1.65
New York City	2.45	2.35	2.30	2.45	2.93	3.30	3.65	3.30	2.85	2.90	2.55	2.40
Oranges (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	1.60	1.60	1.55	1.72	2.15	2.50	2.75	2.25	2.20	2.25	2.10	1.80
Chicago	1.90	1.65	1.75	1.75	2.10	2.55	2.60	2.25	2.00	1.95	1.75	1.65
Dallas	1.20	1.30	1.20	1.25	1.60	1.95	2.10	1.85	1.60	1.65	1.50	1.35
New York City	2.45	2.35	2.30	2.45	2.95	3.30	3.65	3.30	2.85	2.90	2.55	2.40
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.52	.52	.52	.52	.52	.52	—	—	—	.51	.49	.49
Chicago	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.40	—	—	—	1.18	1.18	1.29
Los Angeles	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.32	2.57	—	—	—	—	2.59	2.62	2.62
New York City	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.40	—	—	—	1.18	1.18	1.29

[1] Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during first week of the month.

N.A. = Not available.

Table 34—U.S. monthly average price indexes for furits

Item	1980													1981
	Annual	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	(1967=100)													
Wholesale price index:														
Fresh fruit	237.3	221.8	242.2	237.5	229.6	244.3	224.0	250.1	268.0	267.3	223.4	219.0	220.5	203.3
Citrus fruit	188.1	156.6	165.4	185.3	188.9	186.8	143.7	144.7	273.4	269.6	209.7	161.7	171.7	171.9
Other fruit	254.3	250.3	275.7	259.8	246.6	268.9	259.3	250.7	263.5	264.2	228.0	243.8	241.3	216.2
Dried fruit	380.4	377.0	373.7	373.7	374.8	374.8	375.8	376.9	376.9	381.7	397.3	391.0	391.0	382.2
Canned fruit and juice	256.4	252.4	252.0	253.1	254.7	255.3	257.3	257.6	256.4	257.5	258.8	261.3	260.4	260.4
Canned fruit	232.4	226.8	226.5	228.2	230.4	230.4	233.3	233.5	232.8	233.7	235.5	239.1	238.0	239.5
Canned fruit juice	292.5	293.3	292.9	292.9	254.7	295.3	296.0	296.4	294.6	302.3	296.6	297.4	296.9	294.8
Frozen fruit and juice	244.3	251.3	251.3	251.3	247.0	247.4	243.2	244.0	244.0	243.1	243.1	232.7	232.7	228.8
Consumer price index:														
Fresh fruit	263.8	233.6	235.8	245.4	257.0	264.7	273.9	282.7	302.3	286.3	272.9	258.6	251.8	245.6
Index of fruit prices received by growers[1]	207	194	202	206	202	208	229	204	196	212	225	217	193	190

[1] Index for fresh and processed.

Table 35—U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers

Commodity and unit	1980												1981	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Apples for fresh use (cents/lb.)	14.1	14.9	16.6	17.0	17.9	21.0	23.7	22.6	17.9	14.5	12.9	11.9	11.0	12.8
Pears for fresh use ($/ton)	265.00	354.00	435.00	443.00	449.00	450.00	278.00	254.00	244.00	237.00	233.00	255.00	240.00	225.00
Peaches for fresh use (cents/lb.)	—	—	—	—	19.4	19.2	14.2	15.2	16.8	—	—	—	—	—
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	56.4	65.9	58.9	42.6	45.2	45.9	41.8	46.6	47.9	51.6	61.3	60.0	82.2	[2]78.9
Oranges for: ($/box)[1]														
fresh use	3.29	3.51	3.62	3.08	2.98	3.08	3.40	2.89	4.50	5.90	6.22	5.43	4.51	5.48
Processing	3.25	3.37	3.28	3.25	3.48	3.65	1.96	.30	.26	.26	1.48	2.28	2.72	2.07
All	3.26	3.39	3.35	3.22	3.41	3.54	2.70	1.93	3.04	3.92	4.25	3.12	2.87	2.46
Grapefruit for: ($/box)[1]														
fresh use	3.47	3.56	3.75	4.04	4.56	4.94	3.75	4.77	5.62	5.06	3.96	4.14	3.96	5.15
Processing	2.50	2.49	2.62	2.63	1.71	-.46	-.49	-.51	-.58	.84	1.82	2.40	2.45	2.30
All	2.86	2.90	2.93	3.08	3.19	1.93	1.36	1.61	2.84	4.17	2.83	3.08	2.91	3.30
Lemons for: ($/box)[1]														
Fresh use	3.41	3.84	4.43	5.10	5.10	6.10	7.50	13.70	12.68	9.35	8.62	5.18	4.10	2.45
Processing	.14	.20	1.14	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.50	1.54	1.54	-.36	-.36	-.36	-.36
All	1.85	1.66	2.32	2.65	3.12	4.03	5.28	8.91	5.96	4.73	2.51	1.35	1.18	.42
Tangerines for: ($/box)[1]														
Fresh use	5.61	2.90	2.94	1.21	2.69	1.66	—	—	—	10.65	7.65	6.74	4.55	2.84
Processing	.84	-1.62	-1.62	-1.62	-1.62	-1.62	—	—	—	-.65	-.15	.12	.02	-.40
All	3.06	.40	.43	.31	.97	.80	—	—	—	8.46	5.28	4.45	2.09	-.40

[1] Equivalent on-tree returns. [2] 15 of the month price.

Source: Agricultural Prices, ESS-SRS.

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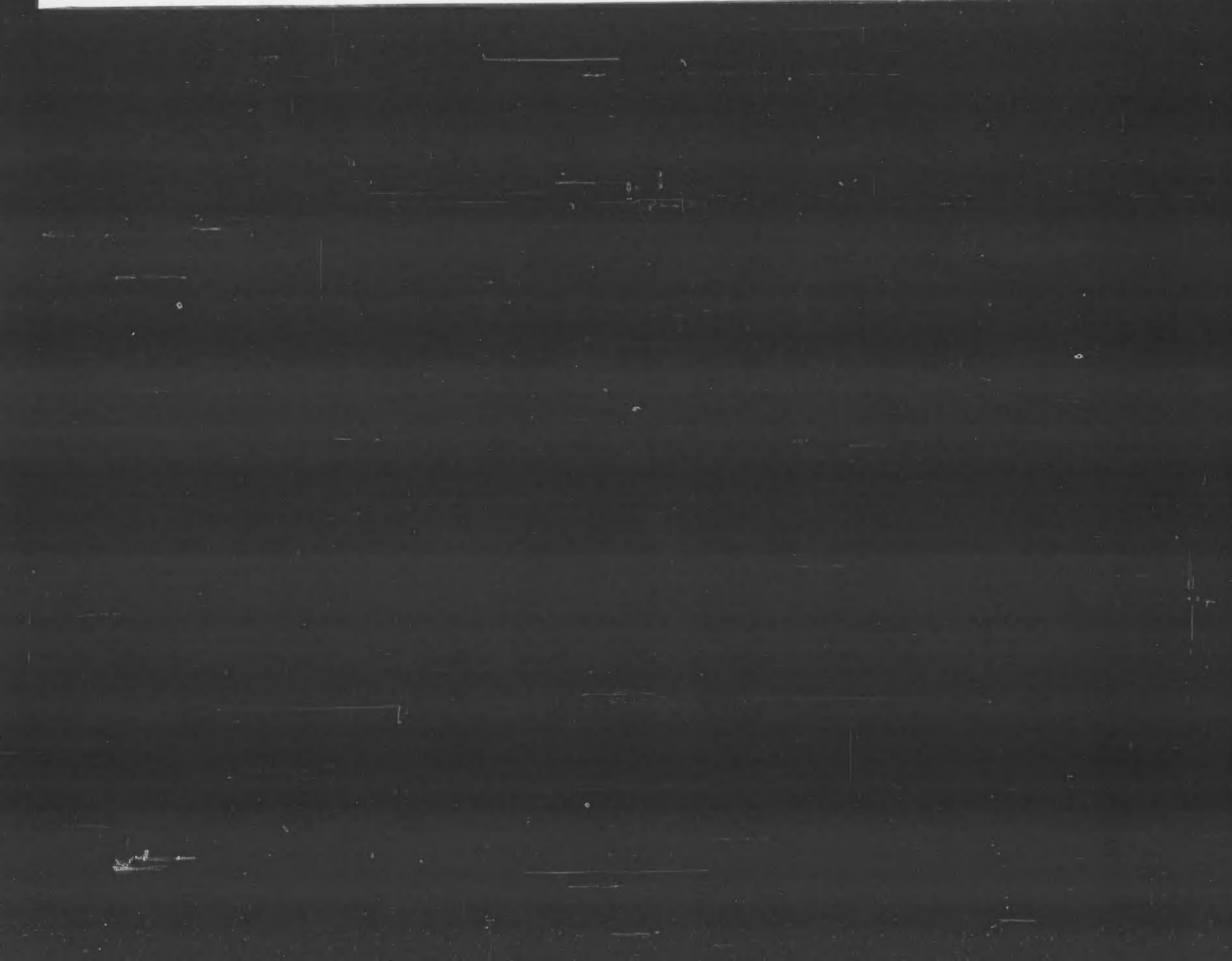
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